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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

By Clearway

Eccles' Advice to Capital

Labor, Too, Needs Advice

Paris Publishes Its Hopes

¶ **Confronted with labor** on the one hand and by New Deal legislation on the other, capital finds itself in need of a financial Moses. Therefore when Mariner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, points by implication to a promised land of harmonious industry, honest profits and satisfied labor, his voice is pleasant to the ear. Munching peanuts as he studies federal figures, he advocates higher federal income and profit taxes to carry relief, balance the budget and reduce public debts; favors increased production, the abolition of monopolistic practices and the fair treatment of labor by capital and of capital by labor. The significance of his statement lies in his inference that greed plays a greater part than physical conditions in producing unjust prices and upsetting the economic balance. Since the opposite of greed is generosity, it is not difficult to see how the balance might be restored.

¶ **Rumor tosses about** in Peiping regarding the establishment of an independent nation of Mangokuo—an expression of Japan's North China intentions in puppet state making. However, officials in Nanking declare they have received no such information. Informed sources in Tokyo, aware of the barren nature of the region in question, believe it extremely unlikely that Japan would promote a Mongol regime there. But some observers say that while it may not represent an achievement, the report represents a Japanese dream. Trouble is, that the Japanese military apparently believes in this sort of dreams.

¶ **Along the Labor front** the sit-down regiments squat behind idle machines and fling grenades of wordy defiance at constituted authority and a court order for evacuation. Above them, figuratively speaking, the C. I. O. banner flutters. Behind them at G.H. Q., John L. Lewis directs strategy toward bringing control of the whole American industrial field into his own hands. First objective: sole bargaining rights; second: one great industrial union; third: a nation of "closed shops."

¶ **Detroit, where sit-down** technique has been developed to the de luxe stage of sitting-and-shifting, tastes the flavor of a general strike. But in New York City something of even more significance goes on. General Electric Company officers and the United Electrical and Radio Workers spokesmen meet to discuss collective bargaining on a nation-wide scale. At last one company decides to examine the benches on which sit-downers sit.

¶ **Meanwhile Gov. Frank Murphy,** whose influence was telling in the General Motors strike, prepares for a conference to study the whole situation and warns that the "constitutional authority of the courts must be respected," thereby hitting the heel of the sitting Achilles. There's a weakness in the armor of either side when laws are defied—whether it be the laws of the court or the laws of brotherhood.

¶ **Paris persists** in believing that Washington is about to initiate a new arms conference, although such an intention is denied in the United States. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought, but the Paris press feels the possibilities of such a conference are bright. European democracies continue to rearm because they fear the results if they fail to; but the United States, says the French press, can put up the stop signal and detour the diplomatic traffic peaceward since American strength and riches put it in a position to be a European arbitrator. Hopes for American intervention, however, are likely to remain thoughts, and not acts, until it becomes apparent that the desire is for security for all rather than for any nationalistic purpose.

¶ **As hearings** on the President's Court realignment plan reopen in Washington, the impression grows that either a substitute or a compromise will be seriously considered before the solution is found for the problem of retaining judicial review while adjusting national powers to fit national need. Hence democratic leader Robinson's proposed constitutional amendment which would define the powers of Congress to enact social and economic legislation, and the program presented by Senator Norris as a substitute reorganization plan come in for unusual scrutiny.

¶ **Senator Norris's proposal** is especially interesting since it claims to supply a way to needed reform without interfering with the Court's personnel or prerogatives. First he proposes that the Supreme Court be required to render a two-thirds vote to invalidate congressional legislation; second, he proposes a nine-year term for all federal justices. Other proposals dance about in the congressional hopper. And this means that alert Americans will be called upon to do much winnowing to find the true kernel of reform amidst the chaff of proposed changes. That kernel will be distinguished by its rightness rather than by its novelty.

Iceland-to-Europe Air Service Assured

By the Associated Press

Reykjavik, Iceland, March 16 Negotiations between Pan American Airways and Iceland for a renewed concession for an air station here on the proposed transatlantic commercial air route were concluded yesterday.

It was stated that the American company proposed to make a trial flight between Iceland and the European continent this summer, with a regular biweekly service promised for next year.

Narcotic Report To League Shows Tighter Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League's main objective in its long fight against the traffic in drugs is definitely nearer attainment, according to its Permanent Central Board.

That objective is to reduce the world's output of narcotics to the world's medical requirements, so that none may escape into the hands of the "dope" gangs.

The world's machinery for bringing this highly desirable result about consists of the two Opium Conventions framed by the League, and especially the one of 1931 for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotics.

This convention set up a Central Board to watch over the entire international trade.

Heroin Traffic Reduced

In its latest report (for 1935), the board declared that the main objects of the Limitation Convention "were attained." The quantities of drugs manufactured and the stocks on hand were "not unduly large."

Moreover, estimates by the 60 different governments of their medical requirements for 1935 were much closer to the amounts actually consumed than they were for 1934.

World consumption of morphine rose from 7648 kilos in 1934 to 8596 kilos in 1935. That of cocaine from 3610 kilos to 3908 kilos. Heroin, on the other hand, which many governments are trying to give up altogether, dropped from 1138 kilos to 778 kilos. The international trade in this drug has now shrunk to small dimensions.

World stocks at the end of 1935 were somewhat less than enough to meet one year's consumption, except in the case of the newer drugs.

Elaborate statistical tables released by the board disclose all cases where the quantities reported by the governments as converted, imported and consumed, as well as stocks on hand, were "considerably in excess of the maximum authorized in accordance with the estimates." These tables, however, apply only to a small number of countries. A few governments are castigated for being late with their returns.

An interesting fact brought out by the statistics is the high rate of opium consumption in the form of medicinal preparations in the Scandinavian countries in 1935. Iceland tops the list with 191 kilos per 1,000,000 inhabitants, to Sweden's 124 kilos. The corresponding rate for Germany, one of the world's principal drug manufacturers, is only 21 kilos.

Why did France's total consumption of raw and medicinal opium drop from 5759 kilos in 1934 to 1924 kilos in 1935? The cold statistics remain silent and the board is intrigued. The French Government's "explanation" has not yet been published.

India, now well on the way to full

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

Need Stressed For Strong U.S. Labor Policies

Increased Federal Powers Urged to Settle Strife in Industry

McGrady's Views

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—A movement for legislation to give the United States a national labor policy and the Federal Government power it now lacks to curb strikes on the one hand, and illegal labor policies of industry on the other, is gaining significant headway here today as developments on the labor front continue to emphasize the powerlessness of the Government to take effective action.

The most insistent demand for such action yet voiced in high quarters was made here yesterday by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, before the National Industrial Development Council, who warned that another economic "collapse" is inevitable unless "order" is established "in the industrial life of this nation."

Business groups, which have also been studying the question but have hesitated to take the initiative lest it give the movement a one-sided character, immediately applauded Mr. McGrady's remarks and Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, invited him to discuss the same subject at a coming convention of the chamber. In other business circles the subject was discussed more freely this morning than heretofore and the feeling was widely, but privately, expressed that business is ready to accept collective bargaining for labor if measures are enacted which will subject labor to suitable restraints in the public interest.

Labor Still Suspicious

How far this can go is not yet apparent. Labor, both as represented by the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. is suspicious of any sugestion of restraints such as exist today in England, France, the Scandinavian countries and in fact in almost every country where labor relations are considered to be on a more modern basis than they are yet in the United States.

Labor leaders, when approached on the subject, concede that restraints on labor are proper when, and if, labor's rights are fully recognized by industry, but they point to the long record of industrial resistance to collective bargaining and suggest that legal restraints would be used as a means for carrying on the fight against labor's rights to organize. In other words, they have yet to be convinced that industry is ready to recognize labor's rights.

President Roosevelt is known to share Mr. McGrady's conviction that the Federal Government should have the power to protect the public interest against unjustified strikes along with more effective machinery for enforcing collective bargaining laws, but is not ready yet to consider the subject in detail, rather leaving it to Mr. McGrady to do the spade work on public opinion and bring consideration of the subject to a more mature point than it has yet reached.

Mr. McGrady has not, himself, yet worked out a complete program, but has been studying labor policy in more advanced foreign countries for several months. The first step, in his opinion, might wisely be compulsory mediation in advance of any strike.

In his speech yesterday, however, he contented himself with outlining

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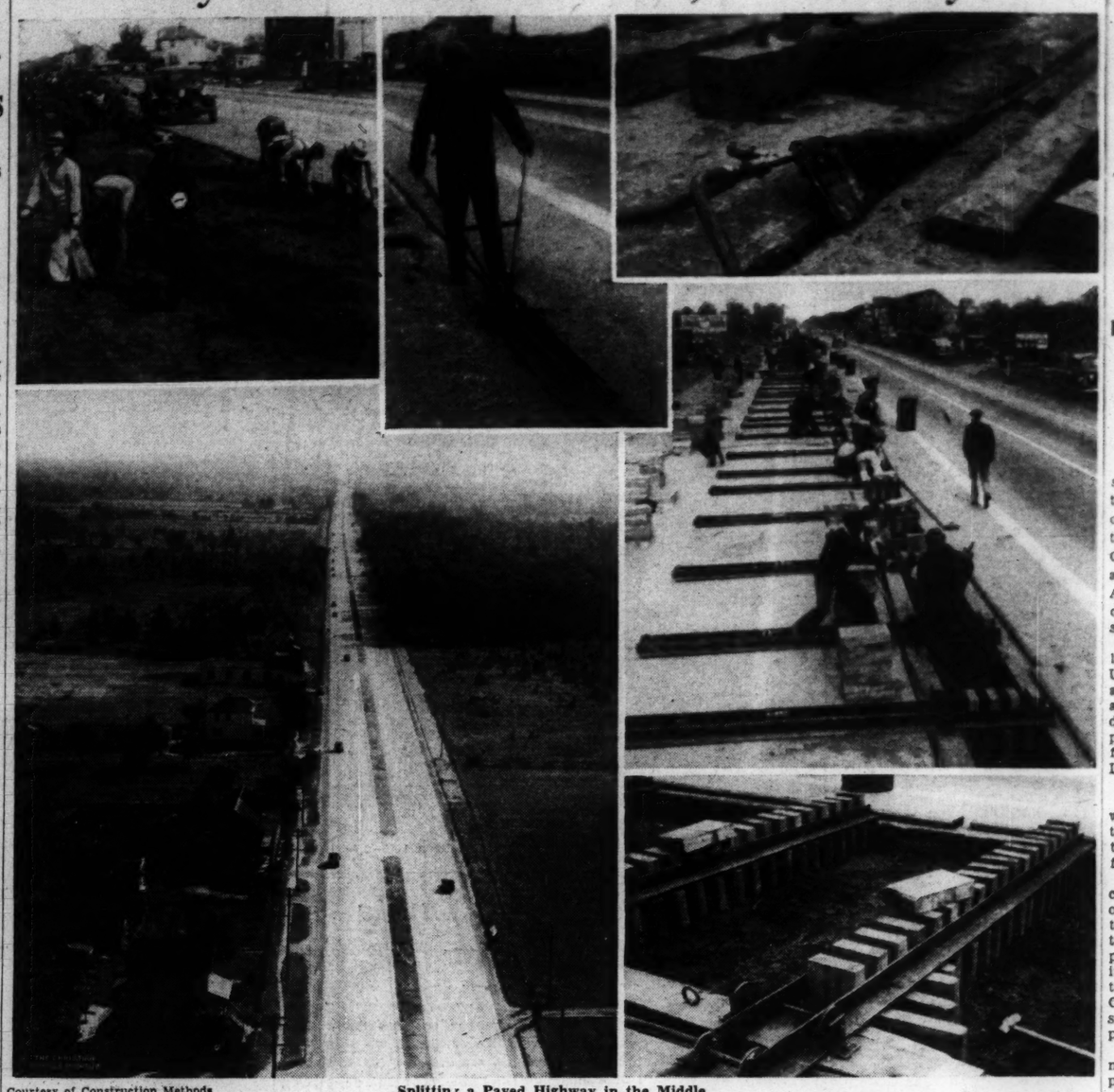
They Made a Road Move Over, in New Jersey



Courtesy of Construction Methods

Splitting a Paved Highway in the Middle

Top, Left to Right—Hand Labor Was Used for the Subgrade. Strips of Joint Filler Being Removed by Plow. Hose for Using Compressed Air. Lower Left—The Brunswick Pike as It Now Appears With Safety Island in the Middle. Upper Center and Lower Right—Pneumatic Jacks Separate Concrete Slabs

Green Agrees Labor Not One On Court Plan

A.F. of L. Head Hears Note of Dissent Read Before Senate Committee

Reads Statement

Declares Executive Council of Federation Is Solidly Behind President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—A split within organized labor over the the President's Supreme Court reorganization plan was revealed in the middle of the Senate Judiciary Committee's hearings today, just after William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, had declared his organization "squarely supports it."

"I have here a letter from William Hutcheson, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America," said Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, an opponent of the court plan, leaning forward. "Was he not formerly a member of the A. F. of L. executive board?"

"Yes," said Mr. Green.

"Mr. Hutcheson does not agree with you," Senator Van Nuys continued. Then reading from the letter, he quoted such extracts as the following:

"'I do not feel that the bill is conducive to our democratic form of government. . . . I certainly feel that as an American citizen and that as one who believes in the perpetuation of our government, that it would be one of the most devastating errors ever committed by the Congress of the United States to sanction the "packing" of the Supreme Court with six new faces. . . .

"'Does not this, my dear Senator, mean that if these men are appointed they must first pledge themselves to find with him (the President) in these questions, and if they in advance pledge themselves to find with him in these questions, would we have a fair and impartial Supreme Court?'"

Green Again Questioned

"Mr. Hutcheson does not agree with you, does he?" demanded Van Nuys.

"Probably not," answered Mr. Green, who had just given a wholehearted endorsement for labor in behalf of the plan. "But I am expressing the opinion of the executive board, which has power to act in these matters. I think I express the opinion of 90 per cent of the members of the A. F. of L."

Senator Matthew M. Neely (D) of West Virginia demanded.

"Didn't Mr. Hutcheson serve on the Republican National Committee in the last election?"

There was confusion in the committee room for a minute as other senators objected to bringing in political subjects. Mr. Hutcheson is a well known conservative in the labor movement.

Mr. Green rose half out of his chair, and asked Senator Van Huys:

"Didn't you also get a letter from your old friend, Dan Tobin (head of the Teamsters Union)?"

Van Nuys smilingly admitted he had received such a letter, backing the President's plan and the hearing continued.

Age of Justices

This was only one of the highlights of a day in which for the first time the big committee held an afternoon session. Justin Miller, head of the Federal Bar Association, was the afternoon witness.

Mr. Miller declared that the average of Supreme Court justices has steadily advanced since the first court was named by George Wash-

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Roosevelt Call to Arms Parley Urged in France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 16—Despite denials from Washington that convocation of a new arms conference is at this stage contemplated by President Roosevelt, it is persistently believed here that some initiative will be taken by the United States within the next few months, and the Paris press contains exhortations to the President to act speedily as the matter is reaching a crisis.

L'Intransigeant, which is the organ of the Moderates, hopes that the occasion for such an invitation will arise soon. If countries, it says, feel compelled to rearm in present circumstances, it is because they seek security. But, while the French and English, at least, have pacific intentions, only the United States can prevent a catastrophe and establish real peace.

America is immensely strong and could play a decisive role in a conflict. America is immensely rich and could facilitate general economic agreement. It could be the arbitrator in Europe.

Reports that Norman Davis may return with Ambassador Bullitt and a mission to take soundings, though ostensibly appointed as delegate to the Sugar Conference, coupled with the fact that the Committee of the Disarmament Conference will meet in May, have stimulated the conviction that something is about to be attempted to arrest the tremendous arms race in which all Europeans are now definitely engaged.

If everybody accumulates war materials nobody will obtain an advantage over anybody, and it is therefore thought that all countries, including Russia, Germany and Italy, may be glad to call a halt.

The economic crisis in France and elsewhere emphasizes the folly of wasting money on armaments. As for the political questions which divide Europe into rival camps, it is felt that they are nearly ripe for solution.

Bill Is Passed in New Jersey To Give Road Funds to Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 16—The State Senate recessed early today after passing the Democratic Assembly's relief financing program calling for diversion of nearly $8,000,000 in highway funds. A Republican committee substitute was overridden. The vote was 12 to 8, with three Republicans joining the Democratic minority to approve the program and one Democrat siding with the Republicans.

The bill must go back to the Assembly next week for concurrence, since it was adopted as an amendment to the committee substitute—not as the original Assembly bill. Then it was discovered that the Senate, in the excitement of amending the substitute, had omitted the title of the bill. Without that, it would be unconstitutional.

The committee substitute called on municipalities to raise $4,500,000 instead of $3,000,000. It also provided for diversion of $1,500,000 from the state treasury. The original bill which the Senate adopted calls for diversion of nearly $8,000,000 from highway funds.

The resolution to permit a referendum on pari-mutuel betting at horse races was laid over in the Senate when its Democratic sponsors failed by one vote to suspend the rules to permit its adoption.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 16—With center-road friction now held the chief cause of highway casualties on this state's splendid express-road system, engineers have armed themselves with battering rams of compressed air with which to tackle the unprecedented task of forcing all its four-lane concrete roads apart for the construction of 12-foot-wide, middle-road, grass plots.

Requests totaling $2,250,000 are now in the hands of the Legislature to convert recently built undivided concrete roads into the new type of divided arteries that completely separate traffic traveling in opposite directions. This type of remodeling will be concentrated this year upon a five-mile stretch of the Brunswick Turnpike from Penn's Neck near Princeton to Baker's Basin; 15 miles of Route 29 from Bound Brook to Newark; and 6½ miles of Route 25 from Clover Leaf at Woodbridge to Elizabeth.

In many other locations throughout New Jersey, where old routes have become congested, the state will provide four-lane, two-way traffic facilities by widening the old rights of way and adding a center safety island and two lanes of concrete to make up the other half of the roadway. While the opposing traffic lanes do not match, one being concrete and the other macadam, nevertheless, they provide the much-desired separation of conflicting traffic.

The three highways upon which the concrete slabs will be moved apart in the centers were recently completed at tremendous costs and labeled the "last word in highway

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Eccles Proposes Higher Taxes For Balanced Budget

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—"Vigorous Government intervention with all the powers at its command" to deal with causes that might menace recovery and lead either to damaging inflation or a relapse into deflation, is advocated by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Among such causes, listed by the Government's leading banking official in a statement issued late yesterday, are:

Continued unbalance of the federal budget, which he would remedy by higher income and profits taxes.

Foreign armaments demands.

Strikes.

Monopolistic practices.

In short, while Mr. Eccles' advocacy of higher taxes may not be particularly encouraging to business—it was balanced by very sharp condemnation of labor's present drive for increased wages and shorter hours.

"Production!" Mr. Eccles urges. "The way to control unjustifiable price advances is by increasing production. This can be done so long as there is idle labor willing to work, so long as there are unused natural resources, and an abundance of money at reasonable rates. All three of these conditions are present at this time."

These words seem to be an accurate measure of the distance the Administration has traversed since

(Continued on Page 19, Column 5)

Text of Eccles statement: Page 19.

Ex-King Edward Not on List Of British Pensions

LONDON, March 16 (AP)—The British Government will not pay a pension to the Duke of Windsor, presentation of King George VI's civil list message disclosed today.

Instead, the Royal Family, from its own pockets, will make an allowance to former King Edward VIII.

There was no mention of the Duke of Windsor in the message, presented in the House of Commons. It turned over to Commons the hereditary revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall, formerly held by Edward. It asked in return that Commons make provisions for certain members of the Royal family.

Those for whom provisions were requested were the Queen, the children of the royal couple and the Duke of Gloucester.

Cecil Urges Inquiry By League on Spain

GENEVA, March 16 (AP)—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, one of Britain's leading peace advocates, demanded that the League of Nations investigate the "grave accusation" of the Spanish Government "that a veritable invasion of its territory is being conducted by Italian and other troops."

Calgary Strikers Win Pay Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—The "sit-down and shut-in" strike which employees of the Union Packing Company in this city maintained in an endeavor to secure an increase of wages realized its aim when the employees won an increase of 3 cents an hour in their pay.

The Alberta Government appointed a Conciliation Board to investigate the reasons for the strike, and in its findings the board awarded this wage increase.

Railroad's Value Rises—as Junk

MIDDLEBURG, N. Y., March 16 (AP)—The Middleburg & Schoharie, called the world's shortest railroad, was headed for the junk pile today—worth more than when it was running.

John B. Bingham, the road's attorney and trustee in bankruptcy, said he was "surprised" when the 5.7 mile line, once the pride of the Schoharie Valley, brought $11,000 at public auction yesterday. Mr. Bingham said he once tried to give the carrier away "for nothing" to the Delaware & Hudson Railroad but "they wouldn't take it."

E. O. Friedman, Albany junk dealer, outbid 13 others for the road, sold to satisfy nearly $10,000 in unpaid taxes, accumulated dividends and bonds and $20,000 claimed by its creditors.

The 40-ton locomotive brought $12.65 a ton, including the new exhaust gasket and bell cord that Trustee Bingham purchased for it shortly before the edict of the public service commission combined with depreciation drove it into the engine house.

A 10-ton turntable netted $14.05 a ton, while incidental scrap iron brought $15.15 a ton "f. o. b." Middleburg.

The twisted rails that the locomotive experienced difficulty in following in its declining years proved the most valuable part of the property from a junk dealer's standpoint. The successful bidder paid $18.65 for the steel and he'll pry them loose himself.

Mr. Bingham said he'd previously figured that "we couldn't get $8000 for the entire thing—and the rails alone brought that much."

The road, once prosperous as a carrier of fruits and farm produce between here and Schoharie, lost out when trucks took away the freight, and buses and automobiles its passenger revenue.

'Dad' Turns Scoop Into 'Dud'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16—Here's a father and son story for the records. Such things ordinarily only occur in the best of fiction—but this happens to be true.

It's a story of the sea . . . but to begin at the beginning. Peter G. Peltret is (was) chief engineer of the Associated Oil tanker Frank H. Buck, which collided with the luxury Dollar liner, the President Coolidge, in a fog March 6, and ran aground just outside Golden Gate.

His son, Ed Peltret is now ship news columnist for the San Francisco Chronicle. Seeking to cover every available angle of the collision, in which, incidentally, no one was hurt, the Chronicle's editors sent son Peltret to interview father Peltret on the whys and wherefores of the crash.

Here, thought Ed, was the one real opportunity of his career as a reporter, for from his father he certainly should secure information that would give him and his paper an exclusive story—better known to the reader-public as a "scoop."

Down at the dock, where his father and the others picked up from the sinking Frank Buck were brought in, Ed cornered the somewhat meek-looking, rotund Chief Engineer Peltret.

From Ed's own story, the conversation ran like this:

"How'd it happen, Dad?

"Well, son, we ran into each other.

"But what happened below? You were below weren't you?

"Where else would I be?

"Now don't give me that, Dad. I got to write a story about this. Tell me exactly what happened.

"I don't like talking about things like this. It isn't good policy."

This caught columnist-son-Ed somewhat off his guard.

"Can you imagine your own dad giving you front office talk like that?" he said. However, he did get a few facts. Chief Engineer Peltret told his son that the Buck was going along under slow bell, because of the dense fog.

First indication of the impending danger came, he said, when the engine room telegraph rang for full speed astern. Then came the crash.

"It knocked us over like teakettles . . . right after that Kelly (the captain) gave us the bell to abandon ship," said the Chief.

Now, felt his son, now was to come the dramatic climax and he hung on his father's words.

"Well, then what?" he asked breathlessly.

"Well, we got into life boats and—

"How does it feel to get into life boats? What were your thoughts?" pressed son-reporter.

His father was warming to the story.

"Well, I'll tell you exactly how it feels to get in a life boat. It feels," continued Chief Peltret, "just as if you were getting into a boat!"

Climax, indeed.

"In brief," wrote the columnist, "the father and son interview was one of the world's worst."

A Living Document

The Constitution of the United States still is news. Debates and arguments resound over proposals which touch the fundamentals of this document.

To stimulate the reading of the Constitution itself, The Christian Science Monitor today publishes the text of the document on Pages 6 and 7. It is accompanied by the first of three articles illuminating readings of the Constitution.

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Miss Earhart Waits Favorable Weather For Globe Girdling

OAKLAND, Calif., March 16 (AP)—Stormy weather, the bane of fliers everywhere, caused a second postponement yesterday in the start of Amelia Earhart's projected 27,000 mile world-girdling flight. Between 500 and 600 miles westward, directly on the 2400-mile route to Honolulu, centered the same storm area that caused a delay in the flight the day before.

E. H. Bowie, United States Weather Bureau official, said the depression area was moving westward "very, very slowly," while winds probably varying from 35 to 50 miles an hour howled in its center. "It would be impossible for Miss Earhart to go through or above that area in a heavily loaded plane," he said. "She should wait until the condition is completely cleared up which may not be until Wednesday."

The same storm area caused postponement of the flight of the Pan American seaplane Hawaii Clipper for Honolulu en route to Manila, and the start of a survey plane for Australia.

Delaying of the flight, which will take Miss Earhart around the world as close as feasible to the equator, found the famous aviatrix ready in every respect for the adventure, on which she seeks data that might be used in new commercial air routes. She deferred any definite takeoff plans pending a check of weather conditions tomorrow.

Anti-Religion Drive in Spain Refuted by English Clericals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A denial that there is a campaign against religion in the territory held by the Spanish Government has been issued by a deputation of Anglicans and Free Churchmen on their return from a visit of inspection to Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia.

In its report the deputation says that in territory under control of the Spanish Government "we found no evidence of an organized 'godless' propaganda such as has existed in Soviet Russia. We were unable on inquiry to hear of any caricatures of God, of Christ, or of the Virgin and Saints, such as have been features of 'anti-God' propaganda in other countries.

"On the other hand, members of our party found copies of the Scriptures offered freely for sale on street bookstalls.

"The situation in regard to religion in Spain was summed up to us by a very acute English observer of dispassionate views, one who knows Spain well and is himself a practicing Roman Catholic in the following terms: 'There is a strong anti-clerical movement but no anti-God movement in Spain.'"

Many Churches Closed

Some of the churches, particularly those of historical or artistic interest were closed and uninjured, the report states; others had all signs of religion removed but were otherwise uninjured.

A third category consists of churches which have "been injured or destroyed by fire or military operations."

The report continues:

"The treatment of the church buildings can only be understood if it be remembered that the Popular Front Government had to deal at one and the same time with a rebellion and a revolution. When it came into office in February, 1936, the Government was confronted with elements in the population that were anti-clerical, elements that regarded the church as the friend of the wealthy and the enemy of social justice and popular education. In certain churches political sermons against Liberalism and Socialism had been preached during the election, notably in Barcelona.

"Some attacks on churches took place before the rebellion broke out last July, no new phenomenon in Spanish history. When the rebellion occurred, syndicalist and anarchist sections of the population became much more bitter against the church. Actually some of the churches and convents had been used to store munitions for the rebels and, as we know from impartial eyewitnesses, firing on the crowds took place from them.'

Saved Art Objects

In the opinion of the deputation, "the Government made a determined effort to preserve whatever was of artistic value in the churches."

Some of the Roman Catholic priests fled the country at the outset of the rebellion, the report goes on; some are in prison "as a means of protecting them against violence." Others are in hiding. "But many certainly were killed, either after a trial which proved them to be involved in the rebellion or in outbreaks of mob violence. The hatred was much more violent against the religious orders than the parochial clergy."

The deputation states that "the democratic Catholics of the Basque country" are fighting on the Republican side. It adds that the Protestants and their churches are virtually unmolested although their churches are at present closed. "No anxiety was expressed to us by any Protestant pastor with regard to the future of Protestantism under the Republic," re report declares.

"With regard to the future," the report goes on, "all the members of the Government spoke with one voice. They expressed their belief in freedom of faith and of worship, and the hope that, when the war was over, a good number of churches would be reopened, in spite of the fact that, as some of them frankly recognized, Catholic churches might become centers of political opposition again. There would, of course, be a difficulty in desecularising some of the church buildings which have been put to communal uses.

Spanish Are Religious

"We gained the impression that if the leaders of the Catholic church in Spain could frankly and sincerely adopt a policy which separated the practice of religion from improper political activity, toleration would be assured, because the Government recognized that religion made a profound appeal to large sections of the Spanish people. Much, of course, depends on the outcome of the war."

The report concludes, "While we do not seek to pronounce on the Spanish political situation, it may be useful to point out that we found little evidence to support the view that close-knit political theories such as communism or fascism would be congenial to the generality of Spaniards. Indeed, the unitary state seems to lack general support in a country where a strong regionalist outlook has prevailed for generations. Apart from this a system of federalism which allows considerable diversity of development and varied systems of social organizations would seem the most hopeful solution.

"Finally, we desire to express our most sincere sympathy with the Spanish people in the time of their agony, and in particular with those who are deprived of the consolations of their religion.

"We ask the prayers of our fellow-countrymen for all the peoples of Spain, that they may be delivered from the horrors of civil war and foreign invasion."

Blast at Manila Plant

MANILA, March 16 (AP)—Twenty-eight persons were killed in an explosion of a Chinese fireworks plant yesterday at Passay, a suburb of Manila. Fire followed the explosion.

Lexington Comfort

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Formosa "the Beautiful"

Upper Left—The Bund at Taihoku, Capital of Formosa. Lower Left—Official Residence of the Governor General

It Has Busy Industrial Centers

Upper Right—Native Cart in Main Street of Formosa's Capital. Lower Right—Another Street Scene in Taihoku

Texas Logic Moves Senate To Accept Mellon Art Gift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Nobody would have supposed Tom Connally of Texas, with the flowing black tie and the aspect of a quizzical Texan ranger, was an expert on the subject of Leonardo da Vinci, but if the United States, after 150 years as a nation, now sets up an American Louvre, which appears probable, it will be largely because of his efforts.

The Senate yesterday voted to accept Andrew W. Mellon's princely gift of paintings and money estimated to total $65,000,000 to establish an endowed National Gallery of Art in the capital, surpassing anything anywhere else in the United States in its aim and ultimate objects. But the Senate abandoned itself for a free-for-all debate before agreeing to take the money, going through the ancient motions of looking a gift horse in the mouth, and coming close for a few minutes, as it appeared, to rejecting the horse.

The debate ranged from classic art, the possibility of getting Senator's own portraits painted and accepted by the gallery, the respective merits of ancient classic and modern American, how Mr. Mellon had got his money, and his tax suit with the Treasury, the respective merits of Florida and California citrus fruits, and a dozen other more or less relevant matters.

Through it all, the homely wisdom of drawling Tom Connally kept the five-hour debate occasionally to the topic in hand, and it was his apt metaphor of what the dirt farmers back home would think of it all, that may have given the United States its magnificent gallery. Mr. Connally did not present the appearance of ever having been in a gallery, and he referred to "Leonardy de Vincy" and the French "Loover," but he did know his political potatoes and that was what counted.

"If the United States of America ever gets a great art gallery," he finally told the Senators with a Texas twang, "The chances are it will have to be given to it by somebody. Suppose we should appropriate such a sum as Mr. Mellon proposes to give outright!" Here Mr. Connally paused dramatically, and waved his hand out toward the great open spaces of America.

"Out on the stump we should hear candidates against every man who voted for such a bill, saying:

"'He voted to take the taxpayers' money. He took your money. He taxed your gasoline a cent a gallon, and what did he do with it?

"'He voted to buy a picture painted by an old fellow called Leonard dee Vincy!

"'When did he live?

"'He lived a thousand years ago!

"'What do we care about Lee-a-nardy dee Vincy?'"

While the senators roared, Mr. Connally concluded abruptly that "If we are ever a-going to have a national gallery of art we are a-going to have to get it as a gift!" and sat down, with a fine sense of dramatic climax.

There really wasn't anything to say after that, and Senators proceeded to say it for the next couple of hours, but the heart was out of the fight, and it was easier to talk about Florida and California grapefruit.

Some Senators who had wandered out to lunch and came back to hear grapefruit under discussion were a little surprised. It all came about when Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida expressed dubiety over whether the provision allowing the directors absolute control over future art acquisitions was wise, and Senator Connally countered with another racy retort from the soil, that impartiality was needed, and if Senator Pepper were staging an exhibition of Florida grapefruit, he certainly wouldn't allow grapefruit from any other state to appear.

William Gibbs McAdoo (D) of California, who was formerly an officer of the Smithsonian Institution, which will have nominal control over the proposed new gallery, and who had previously made a strong address in favor of the Mellon arrangement, here leaped again into the debate with a defense of California grapefruit which, he contended, had all the artistic merit, let alone succulence, mellowness and flavor—if not more, than the Florida product.

Self-Perpetuating Board

Though occasionally couched in humorous phrases, the debate was actually serious enough; and it involved, moreover, a point of deep interest to artists over the country—the proper appreciation of modern American art. A condition under the terms of the Mellon gift is that the gallery shall be under impartial, independent control of a board of directors. After the first group is named by the Smithsonian, with Mr. Mellon's approval, they will henceforth be self-perpetuating.

Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, attacked this scheme, demanding that the body should be currently appointed by the President. He read protests from the American Artists' Congress to the idea. At one point, he was on the verge of dragging Mr. Mellon's prolonged income tax fight with the Treasury into the debate. Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas and Mr. Connally warned that the gift would probably not be made if the condition of its absolute independence were not accepted.

Purpose of Gallery

Senator Theodore F. Green (D) of R. I., a freshman member, with a long background of experience in trusteeship over artistic treasures, gave the most lucid explanation of what was intended. The theory was that the new "National Gallery of Art" will be like the Louvre in Paris, entirely different in scope from the Luxembourg Gallery, and bearing somewhat the same relationship that the National Gallery in London bears to the Tate Gallery.

Modern pictures go into the Luxembourg for a "try-out" period of 50 years or so; and if their claim to masterpiece is recognized, they go ultimately into the Louvre. The same basis might be applied before admission to the great new American gallery, where the standard to be applied would be the 100 acknowledged masterpieces already collected by Mr. Mellon.

The Senate ultimately agreed to accept the donation, as the House had done previously, with some minor amendments.

The $65,000,000 gift includes an offer to erect a $10,000,000 gallery on the mall, and to establish a $5,000,000 trust fund to acquire further paintings.

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Beautiful Formosa: Japan's Treasure Island

First of Three Special Articles on Formosa

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TAIHOKU, Formosa—Oldest and richest of Japan's colonies, Formosa may well be called the Empire's Treasure Island.

In the furious international argument that is raging around the question whether colonies do or do not pay, Formosa is an eloquent witness for the affirmative.

In no country that I have visited, with the possible exception of Malaya, are the material benefits to the ruling power so obvious and the costs of defense and policing on the other side of the balance sheet so light. And Formosa gives the impression of being more intensively developed than Malaya in many ways, from providing the last available job for deserving Japanese to extracting the maximum of agricultural wealth from its rich soil. Japan's pressure of population and scanty colonial possession doubtless help to account for this difference.

Still Moot Question

Of course, the fact that Formosa has been a profitable colonial venture for Japan does npt in any way settle the question as to whether colonies, in general, are profitable. It would be easy to find other colonial possessions which have been liabilities, not assets from the standpoint of the national economy.

Balanced judgment on the dispute about the value of colonies must reckon with the fact that there is a very wide divergence, among the colonial possessions of the world, in such vitally important factors as natural wealth, cost of administration and exposure to foreign attack. What is true of one colony may be conspicuously untrue of another.

Japan has made Formosa pay. This is no proof that she can make Manchoukuo pay.

I came to Formosa from Fukien, the Chinese coastal province from which most of the Formosans originally came. In such matters as municipal cleanliness and sanitation, communication facilities, hygienic measures, freedom from banditism and piracy, the contrasts were striking and were overwhelmingly in favor of Japan. Japanese rule in Formosa has been imperialistic and, as will be shown subsequently, has not been characterized by any very sentimental consideration for the feelings of the native inhabitants. But Japanese imperialism has not been parasitic. It has been of the hard-working, efficient type, which, however it may be criticized on some points, has brought with it incidental benefits in the shape of railways, roads, schools, and greater safety of life and property.

Three Days Sail Away

Formosa, or, as the Japanese call it, Taiwan, lies southwest of the main group of islands which make up the Empire and is about three days' sail from Japan's chief port of Kobe. It faces Fukien Province, in China, to the West, and on a clear day the northernmost of the Philippines can be seen from the southern promontory of Formosa. The island, with an area of about 15,000 square miles, is about 250 miles long and a little less than a hundred miles wide at its broadest point.

Like all the larger Japanese Islands, Formosa is very mountainous, its highest peak, Mount Niitaka, exceeding Fujiyama in height at over 13,000 feet. The east coast is ruggedly precipitous; it is along the level and undulating stretches of the west coast that one finds the larger towns, the main lines of communication and the farms and plantations of Formosa's two richest crops, sugar-cane and rice. Formosa, which enjoys a mild and equable climate and fertile soil, is also adapted for the cultivation of bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits and tea; and is the world's largest producer of natural camphor.

Formosa represented for Japan the most valuable result of its successful war with China in 1894-1895. There was some effort at local resistance after the Chinese Government had ceded the island to Japan; but Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa, landing in the northern part of the island, quickly occupied its main centers.

Japan's main police preoccupation since that time has been with the warlike aborigines in the mountains. It is estimated that about 7000 Japanese lost their lives in conflicts with these tribesmen during the four decades of the occupation. At the present time, however, the aborigines seem to have settled down to peaceful life, with Japanese policemen in their villages as their mentors and schoolteachers.

The economic development of Formosa under Japan is best illustrated by taking a few comparative figures:

Between 1907 and 1933 Formosa's exports increased tenfold, while its imports increased about sixfold.

The island raised 13,000,000 pounds of bananas in 1909. By 1933 the figure had risen to about 380,000,000 pounds.

Formosan economy fits very smoothly into that of Japan proper, which offers an assured market for practically all its sugar and fruits and also absorbs about half of its rice, which is produced much more cheaply than rice in Japan. Total Japanese investment in the "treasure island" is in the neighborhood of 400,000,000 yen (about 115,000,000 American dollars), of which 250,000,000 yen is in the sugar industry.

Free Trade

Formosa is part of Japan, so far as tariffs are concerned. The existing free trade arrangement with Japan, combined with a tariff on foreign goods, has made Formosa an economic appendage of Japan, just as the Philippines, for the same reason, have become an economic appendage of the United States. During 1936 Japan received over 90 per cent of Formosa's exports and supplied over 80 per cent of the island's imports.

With agricultural development approaching its limit, the Government is now promoting industrial enterprises in Formosa. An aluminum factory using bauxite ore from the Dutch East Indies has been set in operation in Takao. There are a number of fruit canneries, together with paper, cement and chemical plants. There is a plan to manufacture alloy steel at Keelung, the main port in Northern Formosa. The Taiwan Electric Power Company, which floated a loan in America several years ago, has a big hydro-electric power plant, of 100,000 kilowatts capacity, on Lake Candidius, in the central part of the island; this capacity will be increased by 60,000 kilowatts when three new generators from Germany arrive. This electrical power is expected to be the source of further industrialization.

Profitable

Whatever may have been the original cost of the occupation and policing of Formosa, there seems to be little doubt that the island today should be reckoned as a distinctly profitable item in Japan's balance sheet. Not only does the island pay its own administrative expenses; last year it made a contribution of 5,250,000 yen to the Japanese budget.

There are several economic advantages which Japan derives from the possession of Formosa which it would not enjoy, at least in the same measure, if the island had remained under Chinese rule or had passed under the sovereignty of another power. Over a quarter of a million Japanese make a living in Formosa, mostly as officials, government employees and in Japanese industries and commercial enterprises. Only a fraction of these could have hoped for employment if Formosa were under some other sovereignty.

Some valuable items in the Japanese diet—sugar, bananas, pineapples, citrus fruits—are largely or entirely supplied from Formosa, without imposing any strain on the country's limited stock of foreign exchange. An advocate of free trade might argue that Japan could buy these products elsewhere and that the production cost of Java sugar is lower than that of the Formosan product. But Japan has the best reason to know, from practical experience, that we are not living in a free trade world. Wherever her own flag does not fly her goods are apt to encounter tariff and quota barriers. There are, of course, no such obstacles in Formosa, with the result that Japanese textiles and cheap manufactured goods can be exchanged without limitation for Formosan sugar and bananas.

Employment for Japanese

The economic development of the island has provided a good deal of direct and indirect employment for Japanese factories, firms and shipping companies. If Formosa had remained under Chinese rule, the scope of the development, in all probability, would have been much smaller. If Great Britain, France or the Netherlands had taken over the island, Japan could not have played such a prominent role in exploiting its resources.

Finally, and this is a point of capital importance, Formosa does not require any great defense expenditure. Half of one division of troops is garrisoned there. It is questionable whether Japanese naval strength is any greater because of possession of the island.

This immediately marks a sharp distinction between Formosa and Manchoukuo, where a very heavy overhead cost is necessary for guarding the long border with the Soviet Union.

Yearly WPA Money Asked For by Group Of Eastern Mayors

PHILADELPHIA, March 16 (AP)—A resolution asking the Federal Government to appropriate a minimum of $2,200,000,000 for Works Progress Administration projects in the fiscal year 1938 was adopted at the Eastern Regional Conference of Mayors. An additional appropriation was asked for unemployed persons who do not qualify technically for WPA jobs.

The resolution, which stated that an average of 2,800,000 employable men and women would require aid during 1938, requested appropriations on a yearly instead of a monthly basis.

Mayor M. C. Ellenstein, of Newark, N. J., recommended a federal sales tax to finance the nation's relief program. This tax, Mr. Ellenstein said, would "go back to the states, as it is collected, after deducting the cost of administration by the Federal Government."

Mayor Daniel J. Shields, of Johnstown, Penna., said his city would not be "on the map" if it were not for WPA funds. He said the Government provided $800,000 to help clean up Johnstown after the spring flood of 1936.

Mayor Cornelius D. Scully, of Pittsburgh, said relief rolls are increasing in Pittsburgh, despite an improvement in business.

Mayor S. Davis Wilson, of Philadelphia, urged federal projects on a permanent basis.

The conference adopted a resolution approving the Wagner housing bill.

Dr. Bryan Quits as Head Of Indiana University

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 16 (AP)—Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University since 1902, presented his resignation to the board of trustees of the university yesterday.

George A. Ball of Muncie, Ind., president of the board of trustees, said the board had accepted the resignation and that Dr. Bryan had been named president emeritus of the university. Mr. Ball said a successor would be appointed at "the earliest possible date."

New York Credits Recreation Plans For Safety Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—Public recreation facilities were credited today with the reduction in accidents which made New York City the grand prize winner of the National Safety Council's fifth annual traffic safety contest.

Expansion of the city's playground system, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia declared upon receiving the award at a dinner here last night, had taken children off the streets and reduced accidents in 1936 to a point less than any year during the preceding 15.

The winner in a classification for cities with population in excess of 500,000, New York reduced its total loss from accidents from 954 in 1935 to 838 in 1936. The reduction represented 12 per cent.

Mayors of five other cities received awards at the council's banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. They included Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Jackson, Mich., and Wilmette, Ill. The latter city had no traffic fatalities for the first time in 15 years.

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Farm and Craft Help for Maoris Urged by Savant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Constructive help for the Maoris through a vigorous policy of land settlement was urged by Dr. I. L. G. Sutherland, professor of philosophy at Canterbury College, in a paper read before the Congress of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.

In this paper Dr. Sutherland said that the Maori have survived more through his own quality than from any special treatment by Europeans. The Maori wars left a heritage of distrust in some areas, but this distrust has been overcome to an appreciable extent.

Dr. Sutherland declared that there was no future for the whole people, but on the land, and he urged the linking of farm schemes with agricultural training at schools. Not all Maoris, however, in his opinion, should be farmers. The provision of technical training and professional training are equally important. The old Maori love of seamanship could be revived.

Education to Fit Needs

Education of the Maori, which is now being changed, should be determined by the Maori's general and cultural needs. Arts and crafts have sustained and enriched Maori life. Their meetinghouses are more significant than mere buildings. The paper stressed the need for a revival of those social forms, and a heartening sign was seen in the fact that new buildings of that kind were being planned.

One feature which Dr. Sutherland particularly emphasized was what was described as the degrading influence of regarding Maoris as a tourist attraction. No one, he stated, with the welfare of the Maori people at heart could see them exploited in that way.

Native Arts and Crafts

Native arts and crafts were also discussed by F. E. Williams, government anthropologist of the Territory of Papua, whose paper proved one of the most interesting features of congress program.

Native self-determination in the realms of art and craftsmanship did not always lead in a direction that educators thought desirable, the speaker said.

Mr. Williams regretted that the native found so much pleasure in abandoning his old methods of personal adornment in favor of the "shirts, coats, singlets, trousers and felt hats which constitute our own singularly ugly male attire."

A plan is now under consideration for teaching native arts and crafts in the village schools, and Mr. Williams is in favor of introducing the commercial motive, provided only really good work is sold.

New Cooler for Eggs

An effective evaporation cooler for farm storage of eggs until marketing day has been developed at Oklahoma A. & M. College.

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Coast Guard Does Flood Duty

Wide World — Flotilla Goes From Cincinnati, Ohio, to Louisville, Kentucky

Louisville's Unit Of Coast Guard Is Only One on River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Louisville's Coast Guard station, described as the only one on inland waters—certainly the only station on an inland stream—was established on Nov. 3, 1881, because of the hazard caused by the falls of the Ohio, but the frequent recurrence of river floods, and especially the deluge of this year, has called sharply to attention the need for more of these stations up and down the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

Organizations representing property interests have had the matter presented to them of asking Congress to set up other Coast Guard crews at various points between Pittsburgh and Cairo.

Up to the time that the river started its record inundation late in January, the Louisville Coast Guard station had a record of saving, since its founding, $6,000,000 in property and 5896 lives. That latter record may have been increased by one tenth during the flood. Figures on its rescues have not been compiled.

Came From Distant Points

Proof of the utility of the Coast Guard in such extremities is the fact that crews and boats were dispatched to the flood zone by the Treasury Department (the guardsmen work under the navy only in war time) from coastal points in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Virginia, on the Atlantic; from the Great Lakes, and from the Gulf of Mexico. Fishermen from Gloucester, Mass., and striking seamen from Norfolk, Va., joined the movement to the Ohio Valley.

Each unit has its record of service, but probably the most efficient group was that from Chicago coast guard stations. Crews operated in radio-equipped boats, while overhead flew directing seaplanes which located floating or isolated humans, livestock, or valuable property which could be moved and sent the surface crews to the rescue. The planes themselves were able to effect rescues in shallow waters where the deep-keeled lake boats could not venture.

Louisville's crew has been equally as helpful to other localities in the past. The guardsmen won a name for themselves during the Dayton, Ohio, flood of 1913. They also have helped at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Ky., on occasion, and one year were kept at work for 46 days during a Mississippi river flood.

Is Used to River Work

The Ohio River guardsman is a different type from that in lake or sea service. He is a riverman, operating primarily in flat-bottomed skiffs. Just as he would be totally at loss in the surf, the Great Lakes or seacoast guardsmen are quite unaccustomed to swift currents and eddies and snag-ridden waters. A Great Lakes officer once was sent to take charge of the Louisville station, but while he had an able and efficient record, he did not remain long, but was succeeded by a riverman—Capt. Walter T. Farrell, whose father, Edward Farrell, boatswain's mate first class, was for 37 years a Coast Guardsman before him.

River Coast Guardsmen are not only of use in flood time or when vessels, persons, or property threaten to go over the Ohio Falls. Now and then river packets founder, although these are growing fewer year by year, and the guardsmen rescue passengers baggage and freight, as they did in 1915 when they saved 278 passengers from the sinking Queen City, New Orleans bound, without wetting the feet or the suitcases of one of them.

Often they save dogs or other livestock from floating cakes of ice or buildings. In cases of shoreline fires, they frequently pull tied-up vessels to safety. Motorcars often go out of control on the steep Louisville levee and, occupied or empty, are pulled out, day after day. One winter day in 1928, when the slope was covered with ice, the guardsmen rescued 17.

Not all beneficiaries are grateful, however. When its brakes gave away, an overloaded wagon and two mules slid into the river as the driver jumped to safety. At the risk of their lives, guardsmen jumped into the water and held the mules' heads up while another dived and cut the harness. The owner was angry. The heroes had cost him a new team of mules, he said. He old span was insured.

Tasks of Rehabilitation Begun in Flood Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, March 16 — Still a little wet and muddy and bedraggled, but relieved and undiscouraged, dwellers along the lately swollen Ohio and Mississippi rivers have set determinedly about the task of rehabilitation. Behind them are broader resources than ever before, and in individual and official thinking and acting throughout the region are found indications not only that lessons have been learned but that the rebuilding process will result in substantial, permanent improvements.

"We want to avoid restoring bad houses," says Mayor Watkins Overton, of Memphis.

That statement expresses something of the attitude of officials and leaders generally in the restoration work. Better homes, better roads, better buildings, better bridges, more parks, and better planned living conditions will result, experts say, from the program now being pushed.

Long Range Program

While long range flood control plans occupy attention of engineers, and while removal of some homes, and in a few cases even whole communities, from the paths of any possible future floods, is contemplated, work is centered now on finding habitations for refugees and making habitable those buildings not wholly destroyed.

Local agencies have assumed as much of the financial burden as is possible, but most of such funds have gone either to the Red Cross or through it for emergency relief work, or directly for such emergency work. Most of the direct financial assistance is coming from the Red Cross and federal agencies. Involved are the newly created Disaster Loan Corporation, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Resettlement Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Federal Housing Administration.

The Red Cross has some $21,000,000 to spend, all of which, of course, goes as a direct grant. The others provide loans.

Just restoring refugees to homes and repairing damage will require several months. Resettling and rebuilding, all a part of the rehabilitation process, will continue for perhaps a year or so, it is expected.

Shortage of Homes

Here, among the hardest hit, the major problem is a shortage of homes for the low-income class. City Manager C. A. Dykstra estimates that 1500 family units still are in need of adequate shelter. These for the most part have been cared for in Red Cross shelters, such as schools, churches and armories.

One remedy for this situation will be, when they are completed, two large federal housing projects. The flood crisis enabled city authorities to increase the size of these, and it is felt that these plans now work in well with the rehabilitation program.

WPA labor is fast completing the removal of mud, removing debris and putting streets into a usable condition.

A local Disaster Loan Committee has been set up in Cincinnati to aid in rehabilitation of personal and real property, homes, their furnishings and business. Money is loaned to those who wish to rebuild a business, repair homes or furniture. While an interest rate of 3 per cent has been set for most types of loans, this may be decreased if collateral is offered. Washington, of course, has the responsibility of final approval of all such loans.

The Red Cross offers money as an outright gift to the needy for home repairs. It is estimated that about one third of the Red Cros budget here will go for that purpose.

Work Well Organized

The work is thoroughly organized under a Rehabilitation Planning Committee which has mapped out activities under the following committees; home and family, industrial, health, and flood control and future planning.

The Red Cross is directing most of the work in Louisville, and need rather than loss determines the amount of assistance given. But here, too, a Disaster Loan Committee, using R. F. C. funds, provides means of rebuilding for those who require this aid and who do not come under the Red Cross qualifications. Some 35,000 persons have asked for help.

While the Red Cross as a rule directs its help to individual heads of families, it does in some cases where the loss of a small business would leave a family a continued public charge, help to rehabilitate such a business.

The purpose of all rehabilitation work is, as officials explain, "that every family affected by the flood and without sufficient resources to re-establish itself unaided will so far as possible be given sufficient help so that, supplemented by its own efforts, it may again become self-supporting."

Red Cross aid is provided in the form of orders on merchants rather than cash. If a radio is ruined, it is pointed out, no new radio is authorized. But on the other hand, if a piano, the property of a music teacher whose income is thus stopped, is lost, a piano will be provided. No one is given furniture better than that to which they have been accustomed.

The Red Cross will provide for the replacement or repair of property up to an entire house.

Merchants who sell goods on installments have hesitated, it is found, to outline a general policy in handling unpaid accounts for goods destroyed or damaged by the flood, but some cases have been cited in which the seller has made generous allowance when customers whose goods have been lost are willing to make new purchases. In addition many are allowing extra time for payments.

While no broad policy can be established, questioning in Louisville indicates that there are not likely to be many business or personal bankruptcies due to flood losses.

In the Memphis area reconstruction work is gradually moving south, as the waters recede and preliminary clean-up work is completed. In the city itself some 2000 families, washed out of their homes by backwaters from the Mississippi rushing up the Wolf River, are slowly returning to their property.

Rehabilitation work here is seen to tend especially toward better housing. The city, for example, will not permit occupation of structures without city water and sewer connections.

Meanwhile stricken farmers are not forgotten. The Resettlement Administration in co-operation with the Red Cross, the Farm Credit Administration and the Disaster Loan Corporation, has put machinery into motion to make credit available to rural residents in need. Loan applications for ordinary farming operations, such as replacement of equipment and livestock and purchase of feed, are handled through the Resettlement Administration by means of emergency feed loans and standard rehabilitation loans. The Resettlement Administration also is authorized to continue making cash grants to farm families in immediate need of money to buy food. Credit needs for crop production are referred to the crop and feed loan division of the Farm Credit Administration.

Funds for building repairs and replacement of household equipment are furnished by either the Disaster Loan Corporation or the Red Cross. It is expected also that the Red Cross will make direct grants for these purposes to the extent of available funds, with the Disaster Loan Corporation taking care of additional need.

It is estimated that about 12,000 farmers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri will need financial assistance. Some 49 counties in the four states are now listed as in the flood-damage zone.

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Drink Increase Noted in 41 States By Repeal Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 16—Drunkenness has increased since repeal, Salvation Army officers in 41 states report to the National W. C. T. U., which has tabulated replies received from 118 cities.

These officers, close to people living near the poverty line in big cities, declare that promises made by repealists during prohibition days as to the benefits to be obtained from legalizing liquor are unfulfilled. Some estimate that there is twice as much drinking now as formerly, one putting his estimate at 60 per cent.

Of the 118 replies received, 116 stated that drunkenness was increasing. One declared things were about the same. One said conditions were better. Other questions were put to the Salvation Army officers, but these will be tabulated later.

Replies received to date include the following from 50 Salvation Army city headquarters:

Washington, D. C.—More drunken drivers, more arrests for intoxication.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Much more.
Tampa, Fla.—More.
West Palm Beach, Fla.—More evidence of drunkenness, taverns luring patrons through young women waitresses.
Richmond, Va.—Drunkenness increasing, especially in poorer sections.
Nashville, Tenn.—More.
Knoxville, Tenn.—More.
Louisville, Ky. (Pre-flood report)—More.
Montgomery, Ala.—"More than ever, it is evident on the streets."
Savannah, Ga.—More.
Charleston, W. Va.—More since repeal.
Huntington, W. Va.—More since repeal.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Increasing.
Minneapolis, Minn. — Drunkenness apparently much more in evidence since repeal.
Kansas City, Mo.—Increasing.
Omaha, Neb.—More.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Several hundred per cent increase.
Ogden, Utah—Great deal more.
Denver, Colo.—More among young girls.
Grand Junction, Colo.—"Percentage unbelievable."
Phoenix, Ariz.—Much more.
Tucson, Ariz.—More among young men and young women.
San Francisco, Calif.—"Simply terrible, have never seen as much before or since prohibition."
Sacramento, Calif. — Decided increase.
Oakland, Calif.—Considerably more ("even amongst well-dressed working class").
San Diego, Calif.—More.
Seattle, Wash.—More.
Raleigh, N. C.—"National repeal and propaganda accompanying same have increased drinking and drunkenness."
New Bern, N. C.—"Week-end drunkness has increased."
New Orleans, La.—More open drunkenness.
Houston, Texas.—More.
Austin, Texas—More
Galveston, Texas—"Increased drunkenness shown in relief department experience."
Dallas, Texas—Much more.
San Antonio, Texas—More.
Port Arthur, Texas—Increase, 60 per cent.
Little Rock, Ark.—Much more.
Indianapolis, Ind.—More.
Des Moines, Iowa — No apparent change.
Peoria, Ill.—"Decidedly more drunkenness, present taverns are worse than old saloons . . . tragic effects of parental drinking apparently multiplying."
Missoula, Mont. — Drunkenness increasing.
Cheyenne, Wyo.—More.
Reno, Nev.—More.
Boise, Idaho—More public intoxication; effect of saloon lures the "worst I have ever seen."
Prescott, Ariz.—"More drunkenness, 100 per cent; conditions terrible."
Los Angeles, Calif.—More.
Santa Barbara, Calif.—Growing since repeal.
San Pedro, Calif.—Drunkenness increasing "in various saloons, percentage is being put on drinks sold to women."
Portland, Ore.—Drunkenness decidedly increasing.
Port Angeles, Wash.—"Drunkenness increasing. . . . Before repeal scarcely a drunken man on the street, now a common sight."

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SPRING and Fashion will have their day over Palm Sunday week-end at these smart beachfront hotels. Come down and be part of it. Ocean Decks. Fine food. Christian Science Church in our block.
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ATLANTIC CITY

Gadgets Bring British Comforts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It has been "Don't Bother" year at the British Industries Fair.

Taking into consideration some of the new products on show there is no need to bother any more, it is claimed, about hot water bottles that are too hot at night and too cold in the morning, apartments that are too small for a piano and a writing bureau at the same time, or gramophones with disks that have to be changed every half-hour or so.

In this modern world it is now possible to play a ribbon disk that does not stop for an hour on a special radio-gram.

At the B. I. F. there was also shown a writing desk that is a piano, or, if one is already at the keyboards and decide to do some writing, a piano that turns into a writing desk. While the hot-bottle question is simplified by a bottle which is never too hot, its makers claim, and stays just that hot all night.

Then there are, of course, razors that shave beards electrically, without soap, and soap that does not need water, and automatic razors that need neither soap nor attachments for the electricity supply, and even a new product which "does away with the bother of cleaning or drying a razor after shaving."

Other bothers that are dispelled are those of trying to get the top off the milk bottle—very vexing in England—wondering if the eggs will keep fresh for the week, or fearing that with the neighbors in the boat you will not be able to row up that little creek.

These wonders are accomplished with, respectively, a patent milk bottle top with a wire attachment, a substance which when eggs have been dipped in it keeps them fresh for a year, and a dinghy which, with three adults inside, will nevertheless not draw more than four inches of water.

Pickens Nominated Naval Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Capt. Andrew C. Pickens yesterday to be chief of the Naval Bureau of Commerce, with the rank of Rear Admiral.

Captain Pickens, whose home is Alexandria, Va., will serve for a four-year term beginning next June 17. He succeeds Rear Admiral H. R. Stark.

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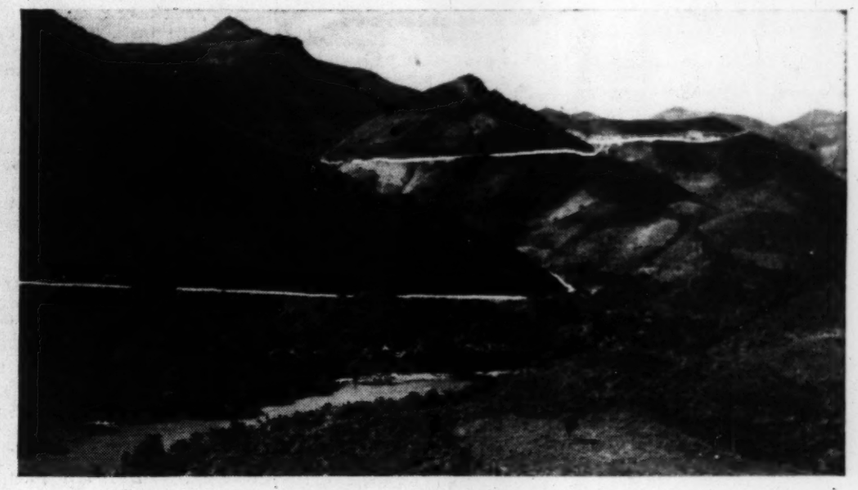
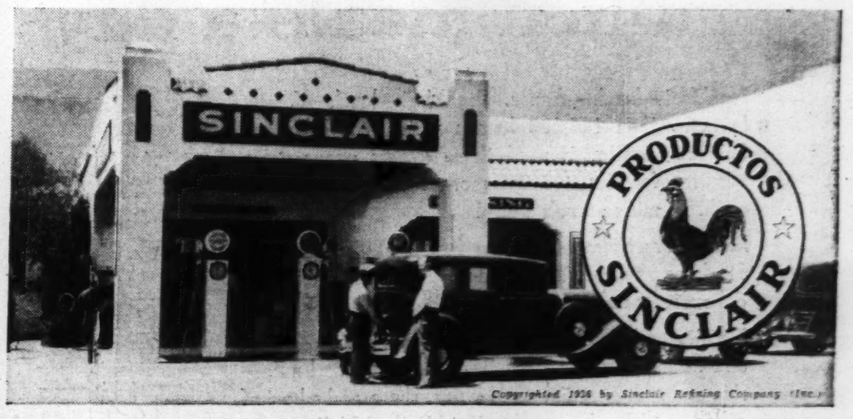

Here's a view of the new Laredo, Texas-Mexico City highway as it winds through the Huasteca Mts. It leads you . . .

. . . through quaint villages with their open market places to such . . .

. . . exotic scenes as the famous Frog Fountain at Chapultepec Palace in Mexico City. On all main routes to the Mexican highway, you will find . . .



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World Approach to Textile Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — To step out from the usual run of International Labor Organization conferences and study an industry as a whole is the intention of the International Technical Tripartite Conference on Textiles to be convened in Washington on April 2. It will not be the first time, of course, that Washington has been host to persons from all over the world coming together to discuss problems of mutual interest. This time each of the 62 nations members of the International Labor Organization have been asked to participate if it considers that the textile industry is an important part of its national economy. Germany also, though not a member of the I. L. O., was sent an invitation.

This means that those countries interested will send not only government delegates but employers' delegates and workers' delegates. In this way all phases of the industry will be represented and the tripartite arrangement characteristic of the International Labor Organization will function in Washington as it does here in Geneva.

Delegates Named

It is expected that from among the 500 people regularly employed in the International Labor Office, about 40 will be sent. Some of these will be translators, some will be legal advisors and some will be stenographers.

Harold Butler, director, and Edward Phelan, deputy director, will officially represent the International Labor Office. From the governing body of the International Labor Organization which met on Feb. 4 for its seventy-eighth session were appointed the following represenatives:

Government members: Jerome Necas (pronounced Naychass) of Czechoslovakia, Carlos - Alberto Pardo of Argentina, Carter Goodrich of the United States, who represents the United States Department of Labor in Geneva.

Employers' members: Hans C. Oersted of Denmark, employers' vice-chairman of the governing body; Charles Tzaut of Switzerland; Henry S. Dennison of the Dennison Manufacturing Company of the United States.

Workers' members: Camille Mertens (pronounced Mairtahnce) of Belgium, workers' vice-chairman of the governing body; Everts Kupers of Holland; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

These persons are being sent as representatives of the governing body in addition to any sent by the various nations.

Preparatory Report

To examine "all those aspects of the textile industry which directly or indirectly may have a bearing on the improvement of social conditions in that industry" has been the purpose of a preparatory report drawn up by the International Labor Office. Under Dr. Lewis Lorwin, formerly of the Brookings Institute of Washington, now economic adviser of the I. L. O., great care has been taken to collect and analyze data on the subject from all available sources. This report will serve as a basis upon which discussion will take place.

Because the question of the reduction of hours of work, not only in the textile industry but in printing and kindred trades and in the chemical industry, will be on the agenda of the June, 1937, International Labor Conference at Geneva, much discussion may be expected on that point. Back in the June, 1936 conferene, Mr. Shaw, workers' delegate from Great Britain, drew attention to the importance of this question. He said, "In every country the majority of persons employed in the textile industry are women and children" and estimated that "there are nearly 9,000,000 women and young persons employed in the textile industry throughout the world." He suggested that "the first and best step toward leveling up the working conditions throughout the textile industry" would be by way of "an international agreement for a reduction of hours of work in all sections of the industry."

Conflicting Opinions

All is naturally not serene among the three groups in a meeting when this question is touched upon. For instance, at the last session of the governing body, Mr. Jouhaux, the leader of the French workers' unions, accused the employers of trying to sabotage the work of the International Labor Organization by not taking their due part in the drawing upon of conventions on the 40-hour week. He was scathing in his denunciation of what, in his opinion, was their attitude.

Member governments are interested because when a recomendation or draft convention on this subject or any other subject is passed by the International Labor Conference it is they who are required by the constiution of the International Labor Organization to bring them before "the authority or authorities, within whose competence the matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action." So on the position taken by the governments' delegates, sometimes rests the final decision. At the forthcoming conference in Washington no resolutions are to be adopted.

Textile Regulations

Regulations in the textile industry in the various countries regarding hours of work form only one aspect of the whole investigation. Another is the question of what countries produce the raw materials (cotton, jute, wool and linen) and what countries import and export not only the raw materials but finished products, and their relation to the world textile trade. There is the question of the more or less permanent structure of the textile trade by observation of which, aside from the regular business cycle, can be judged the changes taking place within it. There are the differing wage scales in different countries. There is the question of the employment of skilled and unskilled labor—all the men, women, boys and girls taking part in this industry. What are the advantages and disadvantages of competition among the various countries? Can the textile industry of the world absorb the 40-hour week? Such problems as these are dealt with in the report.

The difficulties to be encountered if an effort to introduce labor reforms intended to improve social conditions in this industry throughout the world are set forth in the summary.

Thus in April the United States will hear expressed the ideas of employers', workers' and governments' delegates from other countries on all phases of an industry which plays such an important part in its own economic life. From the picking of a boll of cotton by a Georgia Negro to the five cent handkerchief bought in Seattle, the ramifications of this great industry in its world aspect will be laid bare.

Dressmakers' Union Elects

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Julius Hochman, who has been one of the leaders in organization campaigns of the C. I. O., was unanimously re-elected on March 13 as general manager of the joint board of the dressmakers' union. This will be his tenth year in this position.

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No Danger of Pedestrian Collisions

This London innovation is just another example of how faulty conditions are allowed to continue until someone develops a good idea. The young lady, buffeting a stiff wind, can look ahead and keep clear of walkers coming from the opposite direction.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

ington. Presenting his facts extemporaneously like a lecturer with the aid of charts and graphs, Mr. Miller said the original average age was 52 years, while today it has reached the high mark of all time, of 72.

Mr. Miller, a former dean of the law school of Duke University, and at the University of Southern California, is now a member of the Board of Tax Appeals. He indorsed the Roosevelt plan.

Chief other development of the day was congressional discussion of the move to couple the court reconstruction plan with a constitutional amendment of some sort, or even to substitute an amendment for the Roosevelt plan altogether. The discussion was stimulated by a statement from Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority floor leader, that he saw no inconsistency in having an amendment, as well as Mr. Roosevelt's program, which he forecast would go through. Senator Robinson is sometimes the spokesman for Mr. Roosevelt in Congress and it was under the circumstances of such a statement that the committee hearing today began.

Green Submits Statement

Mr. Green was the first witness. He preceded the customary question-and-answer period with a formal statement. "The men and women of labor," he began, "believe the Constitution of the United States to be broad, comprehensive and flexible enough. . . .

"The men and women of labor," he declared, "believe the Constitution of the United States to be broad, comprehensive and flexible enough to meet the expanding economic and social conditions of a constantly changing world. The wisdom of its designers is reflected in its adaptability to modern needs and requirements.

"Its application, therefore, to the life of the nation depends upon the point of view of those who are clothed with authority to interpret it. Its remedial virtues can only be invoked when the economic ills from which the nation suffers are understood by a judiciary composed of persons who are qualified from knowledge and experience to interpret statutes in the light of existing economic and social facts."

Mr. Green said that the interpretation of the Constitution in its relation to the economic and social aspects of life "is of transcendent importance.

"In no other way can the Constitution be made to meet the requirements of modern civilization. It is inconceivable that the economic and social facts of today can be applied to the consideration of statutory enactments or constitutional questions unless men are periodically appointed to the Supreme Court bringing with them a clear and definite understanding of the realities and facts which surround people in their daily work and activities."

Says Judiciary Lags

Mr. Green charged, however, "that the Judicial branch lagged behind the Legislative and Executive branches" in the realization of the necessity of legislation under the Constitution to meet changing social problems.

He continued:

"The knowledge which the court shall have in order to determine legal and constitutional problems cannot be gained merely through the study of the briefs of counsel as submitted. They can be understood and appreciated only through well rounded experience in the problems of the period or through the submission of an experienced point of view by men fresh from the field of activity of that period who may be privileged to collaborate with them."

Mr. Green appeared to reject the idea of an amendment. "Labor," he said, "is quite willing to take its chance with the Supreme Court if the court is constantly remade and reconstructed with men who come from close association with their fellow-men, as recommended by the President of the United States."

He made haste to add that the federation does not want "a court appointee whose basis for appointment is a predetermination on his part on any specific program."

"The American Federation of Labor," he said, "has in the past stood for the appointment—and will continue so to do—only of men of qualifications essential for an enlightened judiciary to cope with modern complexities — men whose background of life and whose views give assurance to each litigant in the controversies in the social and economic field that whichever way the decision is rendered a true day in court is had by each."

Senator Robinson, in expressing open-mindedness toward a constitutional amendment, did not himself declare for any specific one of the many that have been offered.

In some quarters it was assumed that the Robinson statement represented a weakening in the Roosevelt fight, and the basis of a possible "compromise." It followed shortly after Senator George W. Norris (Ind. R.) of Nebraska had introduced his two-point plan yesterday in the Senate, coupling a congressional statutory provision with an amendment.

Under the first part of the Norris proposal, Congress would pass an act requiring the Supreme Court to have a two thirds vote before declaring an Act of Congress unconstitutional, while in the second part an amendment would be offered limiting the tenure of office of all federal judges to nine years.

The proposal for a two-thirds majority requirement before the Supreme Court can throw out an Act of Congress is backed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, who asserts he has the votes in the 18-man Judiciary Committee to report out such a proposal. He differs, however, with Senator Norris in declaring that a constitutional amendment will be necessary to secure this change, rather than a mere Act of Congress.

No clear formulation of congressional attitude has yet been seen on any amendment, and sponsors of Mr. Roosevelt's original plan for an increase in court membership to 15 are still confident of ultimate success.

Secretary Robinson's statement follows:

"There is no inconsistency between the President's proposal and certain amendments to the Constitution that have been approved by Congress. It is by no means certain that amendments will not also be considered by the two Houses of Congress for submission to the states.

"Certain amendments that have been proposed undoubtedly would be received by the public with favor.

"These amendments, however, do not have direct relationship to the increase in the Supreme Court membership which is contemplated by the President's plan.

"The latter is gaining ground steadily and I believe will be passed by both Houses during the present session."

Murphy Sounds Warning Against Law's Defiance

DETROIT, March 16 (AP)—Five thousand sit-down strikers retained possession of Chrysler Corporation automobile plants today after a court evacuation order while Gov. Frank Murphy cautioned against "defiance of the law."

The sit-downers, ordered in an injunction to vacate the plants by 9 a. m. (E. S. T.) Wednesday, abandoned at union instruction a plan to vote on obeying the Circuit Court decision.

In a statement directing that the "constitutional authority of the courts must be respected," Governor Murphy and his conferees on industrial problems said government agencies are "bound to take proper steps" to preserve "public authority" and "private property." The statement pleaded for peace conferences as against the "use of force by any group."

Homer Martin, U. A. W. A. president, announced that a plan to have the strikers vote on whether they would abide by the Circuit Court order had been abandoned.

"We did not put the men in the plants," Mr. Martin said, "and we are not going to take them out. We are not going to vote on that question."

Murphy's Statement

Governor Murphy canvassed Michigan's troubled labor front with three state officers and prosecutors from the industrial centers of Detroit, Flint, Lansing, Pontiac and Mt. Clemens. All of them joined in signing the statement with the Governor.

"The agencies of government, both executive and judicial, are bound to take proper steps to see that public authority is preserved and the rights of private property are respected," said the statement.

"The contitutional authority of the courts must be respected if we are to have orderly government and society, with security for persons and property and freedom from arbitrary action and coercion. This is as important to workers as to employers.

"Employers and the representatives of labor and all other citizens are expected and urged to co-operate with duly-constituted law-enforcing agencies in every community and make extreme measures unnecessary."

Martin Visits Plant

Mr. Martin visited the striker-occupied plants during the night and Maurice Sugar, attorney for the union, said they would confer. He did not reveal the purpose of their meeting, nor could it be learned what the union president told the strikers.

Judge Allan Campbell, granting the Chrysler Corporations' petition for the injunction, set the deadline for evacuation at 9 a. m. (EST) Wednesday and fixed a penalty of $10,000,000 to be levied on the defendants' "lands, goods and chattels" for non-compliance.

Chrysler executives withheld comment on what they would do if the strikers ignored the order. Officials of the U. A. W. A. and the Committee for Industrial Organization were named defendants along with the sit-downers.

If the deadline passes without compliance with the order, the corporation could obtain writs of attachment for the arrest of the violators on contempt charges, then Sheriff Thomas C. Wilcox would be charged with serving the writs.

With numerous other strikes in effect in Detroit as well as those in the automotive industry, city police went on 12-hour shifts today instead of the usual eight hours.

60,000 Idle at Chrysler

Sixty thousand Chrysler employees here were idle. Other strikes left 10,000 employees of the Hudson Motor Car Company and several hundred employees of the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Company idle here. At Lansing 2200 employees of the Reo Motor Car Company were out of work because of a strike.

The Briggs Manufacturing Company, which builds bodies for Chrysler, has laid off 19,400 workers here and at Evansville, Ind., because of the Chrysler shutdown. Briggs opened negotiations with the U. A. W. A. yesterday on demands submitted two weeks ago.

The Chrysler strike was called by the union March 8 after the corporation rejected a demand for sole collective bargaining rights. The conference continued, discussing that and other issues, but no progress was reported.

Wave of Strikes in Detroit Extends Beyond Auto Plants

DETROIT, March 16 (AP)—Sit-down strikes, which have already cast automobile workers and the corporations which normally employ them many millions of dollars in lost wages and revenues, were encroaching rapidly today upon the exery-day activities of the "man in the street."

A truck drivers' strike crippled inter-city shipments of freight and a warehouse tieup blocked distribution of 50,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs, much of it said to be perishable.

Although 90,000 idle automobile workers were losing nearly $500,000 a day in wages and production for the month was $5,000,000 below the normal daily output, the chief concern of Mr. Ultimate Consumer, who seldom buys a motor car oftener than once a year or longer, was in how long his corner grocer could continue to fill his orders.

E. E. Seymour, general manager of the United States Warehouse Co., whose building was occupied by 100 strikers, said the stock of ten of Detroit's biggest sugar accounts had been impounded as a result of the dispute. He said 70 per cent of the city's supply of nationally advertised canned and packaged brands of foodstuffs also was in the strike-bound warehouse.

Hotel Closed by Strike

One of the city's largest hotels, the Statler, could offer its guests no services. Lily Pons, star of radio, screen and operatic stage, was marooned on the twelfth floor as elevator operators joined 650 striking employees.

Sit-down strikes also affected packing plants, lumber yards, cigar factories, a soft drink distributor, a catering establishment, shoe stores and a drug store.

On the other side of the ledger, however, a strike which closed one of the city's largest department stores and sit-downs which affected five-and-ten-cent stores and a clothing store had yielded to negotiations.

The sitdown which affected every division of the Chrysler Corporation still dominated the automotive strike scene, with enforced idleness costing 60,000 workers who normally engage in the manufacture of Chrysler, Plymouth, Dodge and De Soto cars $8,764,350 a month in wages. The corporation normally values its daily output—reduced to nothing by the strike—at $5,000,000, and in addition its investment of more than $52,000,000 in plants and equipment was yielding no return.

B. E. Hutchinson, finance chairman of Chrysler, disclosed that some of the corporation's employees—firemen, clerical employees and others—had been asked to take their two-week vacations with pay now instead of waiting for the usual summer period. They were instructed to prepare for a possible extension of the two weeks, without pay.

Chrysler's idleness threw 17,000 other workers, employed by the Briggs Body Company, out of work in Detroit. Briggs supplies the corporation with bodies and lost its biggest customer with the Chrysler stoppage.

Approximately 10,000 were idle as the result of a sitdown in the Hudson Motor Car Company's plants.

The drivers' strike had not extended to trucking within the city, nor to the transportation of gasoline and oil.

Fifth Store Involved In New York Strike; Negotiations Near

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—Extension of the Department Store Employee's Union strike to a fifth store of the H. L. Green chain was coupled here today with a report that officials of the company and labor representatives were preparing to negotiate their wage and hour dispute.

The sit-down tactics of the 250 or more strikers, mostly girls, continued without violence and assumed even more the character of an indoor picnic than they did yesterday when the strikers feasted from lunch baskets, listened to the radio, danced and read magazines and books.

So pleasant a time was had by employees in some of the stores that screens were drawn across the windows to prevent curious throngs from blocking the sidewalks in front of the Green establishments, which specialize in merchandise selling from 5 cents to $1. Officials of the company made no effort to eject the strikers.

While officials of the Green Company declined to give a statement to reporters, union representatives said they had received a letter indicating that the pay of the Green employees would be raised should the strike be called off. The offer was voted down, they said, because it did not provide for recognition of the union.

Industrial Advance Made in N. E. Area Told at Conference

WASHINGTON, March 16—More than 500 new industries, including immigrations to and expansions within the region, was New England's 1936 answer to the question of industrial development, R. C. Maddux, industrial development executive of the New England Council, declared here yesterday. These new industries occupy more than 20,000,000 square feet of floor space.

Addressing the Twelfth Annual Conference of the American Industrial Development Council, in session at headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Mr. Maddux further declared that this expansion is largely the result of a region-wide co-ordinated program put into action by chambers of commerce, power companies, railroads, banks and other institutions working in co-operation with the New England Council.

As a part of this effort, the Council carries on a national advertising campaign designed to present New England's advantages as an area for plant location to the leading business executives of the United States. The program also has the cooperation of the Governors of the six New England states, who joined recently in the following assurance to industry: "It is our determination to maintain in our states conditions favorable to the location and profitable operation of industry in this area, so that the present favorable trend will continue."

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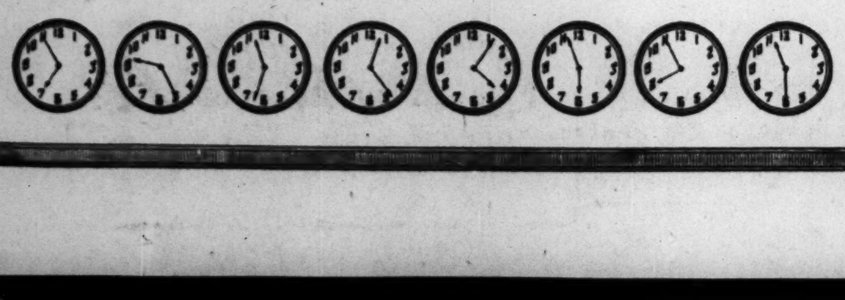
*Based on Dr. Daniel Starch's "Analysis of the Circulation of The Christian Science Monitor."



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Broader Legislation to Curb Child Labor Urged by Warner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—A plea for broader legislation than that contained in the Federal Child Labor Amendment now before Congress is being dispatched today by William B. Warner, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, to all United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives. Mr. Warner in his communication pledges his association to support supplementary legislation in the state legislatures. He would, however, have the measure eliminate children under 16 years of age from gainful employment.

Discussing his letter to members of Congress, Mr. Warner declared there was slight chance of the Child Labor Amendment now pending being ratified by a sufficient number of states to make it effective this year—"if ever."

"The extent to which it would surrender to Congress the power to regulate children under the guise of taking them out of employment has imperilled the amendment from the time it was first submitted," he held. "Citizens firmly believing, as do members of the National Association of Manufacturers, that children under the age of 16 years should be in schools instead of at work, have hesitated to support such a broad authorization of power.

"We do support, however, the pending legislation in Congress to invoke the commerce power of the Federal Government to protect states where goods produced by child labor are barred, but believe that it should go further and control the shipments at point of origin, as well as cover all fields of employment."

Mr. Warner placed his association unequivically on record against child labor in manufacturing, declaring that as a result of this opposition among manufacturers, the number of persons under 16 years of age in manufacturing employment today was less than 60,000, or below 1 per cent of all employees.

He came out strongly for the Clark-Connery proposal now before Congress.

"We believe that the proposal by Senator Clark and Representative Connery, based upon the Prison-Made-Goods Act recently upheld by the Supreme Court, is sound in law and policy," he continued. "It offers a quick and effective means of applying the commerce power of the Federal Government in legitimate aid of the state laws restricting or prohibiting child labor. For this reason, we suggest early congressional hearings upon the proposal and have asked that the association be allotted time to appear in support of it."

Recalling that the Clark-Connery bill would prevent the shipment into states of goods produced by child labor in violation of the state's law, Mr. Warner said his association had previously proposed to the authors of the measure that the bill be broadened to control such goods at the point of origin also.

Want Bill Broadened

"As written, the bill applied only to goods 'produced, manufactured, or mined,'" Mr. Warner added, but the National Association of Manufacturers proposed that it be extended to include also goods that are "processed or extracted by child labor," pointing out that manufacturing industries account for but one-tenth of all child labor.

In contradistinction to Mr. Warner's support of the Clark-Connery bill, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, chairman of the public affairs committee of the Socialist party of New York, came out today against an enabling act known as the Nunan-Moffat bill now pending before the Legislature in Albany. Dr. Laidler declared that the measure, if enacted, "would prove practically impossible of enforcement" and that "many of its backers have initiated it as a red herring across the path of the federal child labor amendment."

Referendum Proposed

"The Nunan-Moffat bill cannot meet the child labor situation," he continued. "It would take an army of inspectors to prevent commodities produced by children from coming into any state or being sold in the state after they were imported. Most food, clothing and other commodities entering into, in whole or in part, daily use, bear no labels nor is there any other mark to distinguish them from goods not made in whole or in part by children.

"Even though a Federal bill were passed calculated to propose interstate commerce in such commodities, the problem of enforcement would be a practically insurmountable one. Such laws would not prohibit child labor in states which did not prevent the employment of child workers. Numerous other administrative difficulties would arise. The only solution is a Federal Child Labor Amendment giving to the Federal Government power to pass child labor laws covering the entire nation."

Dr. Laidler reiterated the Socialist demand for an advisory referendum in New York State on the amendment.

State Measure to Ban Product of Child Labor Expected in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 16—That New York State will have an anti-child labor law before the 1937 Legislature adjourns appeared increasingly likely here today as the law-making channels were cleared for a statute that would ban the sale of goods in which employment of children was a factor in production.

The proposal is the substitute measure on which both parties now are joined in the aftermath to their decisive rejection of the federal child labor amendment in the Assembly here last week, negativing the Senate's action which had overnight abandoned 13 years of opposition to approve ratification.

Leaders in both houses today had instituted procedure to bring to immediate vote the measure to close the State to child labor products, designed to demonstrate that when 102 out of 144 assemblymen voted against the amendment it signified no lack of interest in the movement to save children from industrial exploitation.

It is the concern of sponsors of the substitute—Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat (R) and Senator Joseph D. Nunan Jr. (D), both of New York City—to enact the proposed statute before the 10-day spring recess beginning on March 25.

The substitute bears the Republican label, and its effectiveness depends entirely on favorable congressional action on the Clark-Connery bill now pending in the House of Representatives.

Applied Arts in the Workroom of the House

Photo by Courtesy of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Photo by Courtesy of Home Service Bureau

Two Examples of Kitchen Arrangement

Upper—A Luxurious, Though Not Elaborate, Example of Treatment, Set on the Two Sides of a Corner. The Glass Bricks, of Which the Wall Is Partly Made, Give Abundant Yet Softened Light
Lower—A Little Alcove for Contrast, With Wood Cabinets of a Modest Sort

Efficiency Sets the Pattern For the Home Culinary Corner

For More Attractive Homes
Second of 12 Articles

By Margaret Root Zahler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the culinary corner of the home, where for centuries pie crusts have been crinkled, biscuits beaten and meat cooked to a queen's taste, more speed and workability are being introduced. Business and professional ideas have been applied to make the kitchen a more efficient and easily operated part of the home.

Fresh attention was turned to this room not so long ago, when people began to have a new consciousness of color. Then a wave of enthusiasm swept over the workrooms of American homes, inspiring women to hang up ruffled gay curtains, to paint flour cans and dingy bread boxes, and to think more of color in all parts of this "forgotten" room.

It was soon found, however, that more than greens and reds were necessary to make the kitchen really up-to-date. It must be a more convenient place to work, where operations have been studied and where equipment has been arranged accordingly. In short, women began to revamp the kitchen to make it not only colorful, but ultra-convenient.

When Mistress Became Maid

The desirability of arranging cabinets, stove and refrigerator to require the least number of steps in making a gooseberry pie or in cooking and frosting a cake, came to be widely appreciated during the depression. Then, many a maid was dismissed and many a homemaker was obliged to keep up the culinary duties of the home. In other words, be cook and maid-of-all-work.

So long as the maid was getting the meals onto the table in the old days, not much was thought of how many steps she had to take. As soon as the mistress of the house began to do all the work there herself, much thought was given to steps. The same good sense which had led her to plan her children's playtime and living-room comfort was then applied to better kitchen arrangement. Today there is hardly a livelier subject of interest to women, than that of modernizing this part of the house.

To begin with, the size of the kitchen is shrinking in this evolutionary process. When one can stand in one spot and reach to the flour cabinet, the butter in the refrigerator, the vegetables in a nearby cabinet, instead of stepping hither and yon for each article, then steps and strength are saved and time conserved.

Keeping Supplies Handy

More cabinet and shelf space, brought closer to the cook, is one of the chief aims in planning up-to-date kitchens. No doubt many will remember the built-in cupboards of 40 to 75 years ago. Some of them had deep shelves and extended all the way to a high ceiling. It took a stepladder and a long reach to rescue a can of fruit from the back of the top shelf. Yet this one big affair was likely to be off in a far corner, and to be the only storage space for everything from pots and kettles to sugar and salt.

Now cabinets are made in factories—thousands of them all cut to the same pattern. They are sectional and designed in so many kinds of units that almost any homeowner can choose types that will combine in whatever way his particular needs require. They are not too deep nor too high. Base cabinets have drawers to fit the sink. Others are designed to hang on the wall above and at right and left of the sink, leaving working space below. Tall, narrow cabinets are manufactured for brooms and mops. All can be painted the same color and assembled as built-in features.

This adoption of so many cabinets for the kitchen, in theory at least, led to the elimination of the separate pantry. In fact, it looks as though the kitchens of the future would more or less fall into two classifications—those with pantries and those without. In a house containing from four to eight rooms, with only one servant or no servants, a storage pantry is entirely obsolete, according to the kitchen planning division of the General Electric Institute.

In larger homes where there are two or more servants and where much entertaining is done, a pantry is necessary, of course. It becomes primarily a serving and storage center, in which dish-washing facilities should also be incorporated. It becomes in such cases a place for keeping china, glassware, table silver and linen, and has an extra refrigerator for the preparation and serving of salads and chilled desserts.

The average of American homes, not recently built, have kitchens with pantries requiring countless steps for the housewife. The first move in modernizing such a set-up is to do away with the pantry as a storage place and to bring plenty of cabinets as close as practical to the working units in the kitchen. An organization of women in Chicago, called The Home Service Bureau, designs and modernizes kitchens for all parts of the country. They find that bringing most of the present antequated kitchens up to date usually involves turning the pantry into an alcove, a breakfast nook, or else turning it into a clothes closet for an adjoining bedroom.

May Be Done Piecemeal

Not every kitchen needs entirely new equipment. In fact, most people prefer to begin with what they have and add piecemeal to their present set-up. Final cost of a complete job would be more this way. Assuming that the three essential centers—the sink, refrigerator and stove—are satisfactory, the most urgent need is to gain storage space and shelf room within easy reach of these centers. The new cabinets, which provide for this need, will then be substitutes for the former pantry.

Sometimes a present cupboard can be supplemented with new cabinets and the group be quite satisfactory, both in use and in appearance, after the whole has been painted. In the lower illustration on this page, it will be seen that the cupboard on the right was the original one in the room. To add more storage space, the owner bought the cabinet to go under the sink and also the low-cost wooden cabinet to hang on the wall above. Then the whole outfit was painted white and decorated to make the whole look complete. It might be noted here that only roll rim sinks (not apron sinks) are practical for this method of modernization.

Very Modern, This

A de luxe kitchen is also shown here. It is a Westinghouse job, in which many of the latest ideas are used. Glass brick admitting about 70 per cent of daylight makes part of the wall. Window sections open like a motorcar windshield. The cabinets have non-panel doors with metal bar handles, and are recessed at the base for toe space. Plenty of work surface is provided and the sink is placed between the stove and refrigerator.

Tops of cabinets provide work areas where food is prepared, and the material may be one of a number of different types, according to the purse. In order of cost, they would run something like this: Most expensive, stainless steel; then, monel metal, porcelain, linoleum, maple wood, pressed wood.

Color in kitchens is becoming a little more studied than when it first appeared in the form of red polka-dot curtains or green painted walls. Now some very subtle and interesting combinations are being worked out. At the moment, blue is the favorite. Marbled delft blue linoleum with a plain border was the floor covering for a kitchen where the cabinets were ivory outside, with interiors delft blue. The work surface and splasher above the sink were marbled black linoleum.

Linoleum for Walls

Walls can be painted, papered, or covered with a very lightweight linoleum. One interesting treatment is to use a light grade linoleum wall-covering from the floor to chair rail height. Above this, washable wall paper with quaint figures.

Many kitchens are shifting from the single-color, painted walls, to figured paper. Of course, this should be washable in order to be truly practical, and the pattern should make the room more cheerful and inviting.

Many small items can be added to complete the scheme, such as a growing geranium on the window sill, or even a very good artificial plant; decorated canisters; perhaps a few little shelves in a corner for a few pieces of bright colored pottery. Any of these and many more are ready to be chosen to make each kitchen an individual workshop for a particular family.

Tomorrow's Article Appears on the Women's Page.

'Too Many Chiefs' Of German Press, Official Declares

DESSAU, Ger., March 16 (AP)—Germany has too many press chiefs, Capt. Wilhelm Weiss, head of the Reich Press League, charged yesterday in an address warning against shattering of public confidence in the press, lest the nationalist state itself suffer.

Without mentioning the recent stir over anti-American articles in Berlin newspapers, Captain Weiss avowed that it was time editors were given a chance to take direction from one superior—not six or seven.

"We have too many press chiefs in Germany," he said bluntly.

Some saw in the address an indication of a general cleanup to follow the removal of Dr. Ernst Hanfstaengl, as Nazy party press chief.

Apparently directing his fire chiefly at Julius Streicher, Captain Weiss scored efforts to "educate" German editors to new responsibilities under National Socialist rule. He specified the recent incident in which Nuremberg theater critics were required to attempt a program of acrobatic dancing for the amusement of show girls. Herr Streicher sponsored the show.

Editors spend half their time, he continued, trying to follow the instructions of various party dignitaries.

Captain Weiss is a minor official, and many thought he would not dare attack figures of Herr Streicher's importance unless he had powerful backing—perhaps from Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, as part of a campaign to exclude rivals from all directive influence over the press.

Mile-Long Rails Unaltered In Length by Heat and Cold

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Rails, each more than a mile long, the beginning of a phase in American railroading, are announced by the American Society of Civil Engineers. Usual rails are 39 feet long.

A number of the "endless" rails already have been laid. Their purpose is smoother riding, to compete with buses and planes. Longer life for rails is another objective. Track maintenance cost is less and wear is reduced on rolling stock.

Four of the rails are each 8000 feet, or a mile and a half, long. They have been laid at River Valley, Pa., by the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad.

The others, each exceeding a mile by about 700 feet, were laid near Mechanicville, N. Y., by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

All are standard size. They were made by welding ordinary rails together. The welding was done in some cases on the track, in others in the railroad shops.

The mile-long rails were laid on a string of flat cars. In transportation they took the curves as readily as so much cable. Laying them was done much as a trans-Atlantic cable is dropped off the end of a ship.

This was done more than a year ago. The rails have had two winters and one summer in regular use. The result, the Society announces, is to dispose of the long-accepted notion that rails have to be short to allow for expansion and contraction.

The idea is explained in the Engineering Society's proceedings by Alfred Africano, New York engineer.

In the United States, Germany, Australia and other countries, he says, engineers have been experimenting with continuous welded rails but have been at a loss to explain why the ends of the longest rails moved, in contraction or expansion, not much more than common 39-foot lengths.

The American experiments with more than a mile-long rails, plus laboratory tests, Mr. Africano said, shows that "while the small amounts of holding power in the spike or clip fastenings of the rail to the ties are insufficient to prevent a short rail from expanding, the spikes are sufficient, when added up on a long rail, to develop a resisting force that completely fixes the rail in place. Thereafter no change in length occurs."

A half mile rail, said Mr. Africano, that had been expected under the old theory to shorten in the winter by 22 inches, actually contracted three quarters of an inch.

Super-Airliner For 40 Passengers Nears Completion

LOS ANGELES, March 16 (AP)—A 40-passenger airliner, larger than the Clipper ships flying the Pacific, is nearing completion at the Douglas plant in Santa Monica. It will carry nearly twice as many passengers as the largest transport now operating in America.

Others, built to the same specifications, will enter regular service on five transport lines next fall.

"It cost $1,000,000 to build this first super-airliner," said Donald Douglas, president of the plant. "On a production basis the new air giant will cost approximately $250,000."

The skyliner, called the DC-R, is fitted with four 1250-horsepower motors, is capable of 237 miles an hour, weighs 30 tons, carries a maximum load of 10 tons, including 6500 pounds of mail and express, has a wing spread of 148 feet 3 inches, and is 97 feet long.

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Again the Constitution of the United States Is Debated

The Constitution of the United States

Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The Legislative Department

Article I

Section 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

How the House of Representatives Is Formed

Section 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

(*See also Amendment XIV, Section 2, page 38.*)

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

How the Senate Is Formed

Section 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

(*See also Amendment XVII.*)

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Congressional Elections: Time of Assembling

Section 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

(*See also Amendment XX, Section 2.*)

Rules and Procedure of Congress

Section 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Privileges and Restrictions of Congressmen

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

How Federal Laws Are Made

Section 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers Granted to Congress

Section 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings;—and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Powers Denied to Federal Government

Section 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels, bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers Denied to State Governments

Section 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of bedts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto law*, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

The Executive Department

Article II

The President and Vice-President

Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

The Electoral College

Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President. (*See also Amendments XII and XX, pages 35 and 42.*)

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Qualifications, Succession by Vice President, Salary, and Oath of the President

No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of 35 years, and been 14 years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Military and Pardoning Powers of the President

Section 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

Treaties and Appointments by President and Senate

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

The Executive and Other Duties of the President

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Removal of Executive Officers From Office

Section 4. The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

The Judicial Department

Article III

The Federal Courts; the Tenure and Salary of Judges

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Jurisdiction of Federal Courts in General,

Section 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects. (*See also Amendment XI, Page 35.*)

Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Trial By Jury

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason: Its Definition and Punishment

Section 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

Article IV

Faith and Credit Between States

Section 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Interstate Comity Regarding Citizens and Other Persons

Section 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws therof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Admission of New States to the Union

Section 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

Congress Makes Rules Respecting Government Property

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

Federal Protection to States

Section 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

Prior Debts

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

The Supreme Law of the Land and the Obligation of State Judges

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Federal and State Officers Bound by Oath to Support the Constitution

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary*

GO: WASHINGTON —*Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia*

Delaware
GEO: READ
GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN
JOHN DICKINSON
RICHARD BASSETT
JACO: BROOM

Maryland
JAMES MCHENRY
DAN OF ST. THOS. JENIFER
DANL. CARROLL

Virginia
JOHN BLAIR—
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina
WM. BLOUNT
RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT
HU WILLIAMSON

South Carolina
J. RUTLEDGE
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
CHARLES PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER

Georgia
WILLIAM FEW
ABR BALDWIN

New Hampshire
JOHN LANGDON
NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts
NATHANIEL GORHAM
RUFUS KING

Connecticut
WM. SAML. JOHNSON
ROGER SHERMAN

New York
ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey
WIL: LIVINGSTON
DAVID BREARLEY
WM. PATERSON
JONA: DAYTON

Pennsylvania
B. FRANKLIN
THOMAS MIFFLIN
ROBT. MORRIS
GEO. CLYMER
THOS. FITZSIMONS
JARED INGERSOLL
JAMES WILSON
GOUV MORRIS

Past Views of Constitution

There is need of a better understanding of the American form of government.
—Calvin Coolidge

The members (of the Convention of 1787) were awestruck at the result of their councils. The Constitution was a nobler work than they had believed it possible to devise.
—George Bancroft

I take the official oath today with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe the Constitution by any hypercritical rules.
—Abraham Lincoln

And it (the Constitution) has also stood because it has submitted to a process of constant, though sometimes scarcely perceptible, change which has adapted it to the conditions of a new age.
—James Bryce

Your soil, rich to a proverb, is less rich than your Constitution.
—Daniel Webster

It comes to us sealed with the test of a century. It has been found sufficient in the past, and it will be found sufficient in all the years to come, if American people are true to their sacred trust.
—Grover Cleveland

The Constitution is the sole source and guaranty of national freedom. We believe that the safest place to declare and interpret the Constitution which the people have made is the Supreme Court of the United States.
—Calvin Coolidge

. . . The American Constitution is the most wonderful work ever struck off, at a given time by the brain and purpose of man.
—William Gladstone

As for more than a century and a quarter of unexampled social, civil and material advancement, in which it has been the controlling force, the Constitution has applied itself, adapted itself, developed itself, amended itself, and, through stress and shock of civil war the like of which no other constitution ever felt, maintained its equilibrium, the American has reason to believe that his fundamental law contains inherently what the Scriptures call "the power of an endless life."
—Thomas James Norton

The Amendments to the Constitution

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution, known as "A Bill of Rights," were adopted by the first Congress, called to meet in New York City, March 4, 1789. They were later ratified by the various states, and on Dec. 15, 1791, were made a part of the Constitution.

Amendment I

Freedom of Religion, Speech, and the Press; Right of Assembly and Petition

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

Right to Keep and Bear Arms

A well-regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

Quartering of Soldiers

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

Regulation of Right of Search and Seizure

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V

Protection for Persons and Their Property

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI

Rights of Persons Accused of Crime

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Amendment VII

Right of Trial by Jury in Suits at Common Law

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment VIII

Protection Against Excessive Bail and Punishments

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment IX

Constitution Does Not List All Individual Rights

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X

Powers Reserved to the States and the People

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Amendment XI

Limitation of Power of Federal Courts

The eleventh amendment, adopted by the third Congress, held in Philadelphia, 1794, was ratified by three-fourths of the States, and made a part of the Constitution, January 8, 1798.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state. (See Article III, Section 2.)

Amendment XII

Regulation of Electoral College

The twelfth amendment, adopted by the eighth Congress, held in Washington, D. C., 1803, was ratified by three-fourths of the States, and made a part of the Constitution, Sept. 25, 1804. This amendment was proposed to replace paragraph 3, Section 1, Article II, of the original Constitution.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

Amendment XIII

Abolition of Slavery

The thirteenth amendment, adopted by the thirty-eighth Congress, held in 1865, was ratified by 27 of the 36 states, and made a part of the Constitution, Dec. 18, 1865.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntarr servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XIV

Guarantee of Protection to All Citizens

The fourteenth amendment, adopted by the Thirty-ninth Congress, held in 1866, was ratified by more than three fourths of the States, and made a part of the Constitution, July 28, 1868.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State. (See Article I, Section 2, Paragraph 3.)

Denial of Rights to Hold Public Office

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Public Debts

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Amendment XV

Suffrage Not Denied Because of Race, Color, or Servitude

The Fifteenth Amendment, adopted by the Fortieth Congress, held in 1869, was ratified by 29 of the 37 states then in the Union, and made a part of the Constitution, March 30, 1870.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XVI

Power to Levy Income Taxes

The Sixteenth Amendment, adopted by the Sixty-first Congress, held in 1909, was ratified by 38 of the 48 states, and made a part of the Constitution, Feb. 25, 1913.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Amendment XVII

Election of Senators by Direct Vote

The Seventeenth Amendment, adopted by the Sixty-second Congress, held in 1912, was ratified by 36 states, and made a part of the Constitution May 31, 1913. This amendment was proposed to replace paragraphs 1 and 2, Section 3, Article I.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Amendment XVIII

Prohibition of Manufacture and Sale of Liquor

The Eighteenth Amendment, adopted by the Sixty-fifth Congress, held in 1917, was ratified by three fourths of the states, and made a part of the Constitution, Jan. 29, 1919.

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

Amendment XIX

Suffrage Rights Granted to Women

The Nineteenth Amendment, adopted by the Sixty-sixth Congress, held in 1919, was ratified by three-fourths of the whole number of states, and made a part of the Constitution, August 26, 1920.

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Amendment XX

Terms of Office of President, Vice-President; Time Congress Shall Assemble

The Twentieth Amendment, adopted by the Seventy-second Congress, held in 1932, was ratified by thirty-nine states, and made a part of the Constitution, February 6, 1933.

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President-elect shall have died, the Vice-President-elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President-elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President-elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President-elect nor a Vice-President-elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Amendment XXI

Repeal of Prohibition

The Twenty-first Amendment, adopted by the Seventy-second Congress, held in 1933, was ratified by thirty-six states, and made a part of the Constitution, December 5, 1933.

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

The Constitution—Its Power as a Living Document

Can Be Read in 45 Minutes but It Goes Much Farther Than That

Much Is Unwritten

A Living Document
First of Three Articles

By Tully Netticton
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"A Constitution ought to be like a beacon, held up to the public eye so as to be understood by every man."

These words of Patrick Henry's are summoned up at this time both by the crisis of constitutional interpretation connected with President Roosevelt's efforts to revise the Supreme Court and by the approach of the 150th anniversary of the writing of the United States Constitution.

The staff of the Constitution Commission, engaged in fostering celebrations of this sesquicentennial, has made tests recently of how long it takes an average person to read the Constitution.

The original document as formulated in the Federal Convention at Philadelphia in the summer of 1787 contains 4543 words—a remarkable example of compactness, considering the range and importance of points covered in this framework of government. Many state constitutions are much longer.

An average reader, it is found, can cover this portion of the basic law with reasonable attention to meaning in 30 minutes or less. Lord Bryce thought it could be done in 20 minutes.

The 21 amendments contain 2214 words and require approximately 15 minutes for reading.

45 Minutes Reading

Thus the Constitution as amended, or the Constitution as it stands today, can be perused in 45 minutes. Or on the basis of the 15 minutes a day of purposeful reading recommended by the Harvard Classics for the making of an educated man, a citizen may in three evenings acquaint himself with the text of the fundamental charter upon which the Government of the United States is built.

Nor can the excuse avail that was used by the woman who had heard the dictionary was a great improver of the intellect. She tried many times to read it, she said, but somehow could not get the hang of the story.

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Daily Scene in Library of Congress
Children Are Lifted Up That They May View the Precious Documents. The Constitution Is in the Inclined Case, While Facing Them in the Upright Cabinet Is the Declaration of Independence

The story of the Constitution is not all within its own four corners, of course, but enough is there to remind many Americans of episodes learned in their school courses of history or civics and to send some with enlivened curiosity to certain of the numerous excellent books by Farrand, Warren, Beck, Schuyler and others on the origin of the Government.

The Mission of a Constitution

There are the terms, for example, of the great compromises which made possible the completion of a document that would hold the loose confederation of states together more tightly—the compromises on representation in the two houses of Congress, on the nature and election of the Executive, and on the slave trade, export taxes and regulation of commerce.

There is the enumeration of the powers of Congress, the description of the duties of the President and the delineation of the jurisdiction of the federal courts. There is, still more fundamentally, the full blueprint for how these branches and institutions of the Government are to be established, how their mechanism is to be set up.

For that, essentially, is what a constitution is. It is a set of instructions and rules for constituting a Government—in other words, how it is to be organized, what officers are to be included, how they shall be chosen, what the Government's powers are to be and how the Government is to be modified if necessary to meet changing conditions.

To this may be added, and usually is if not embodied in the structure itself, a great body of the political wisdom of the race, the heritage of long experience and the axioms of hard-won reforms, considered so vital, so basic, so immutable in their yond the power of temporary whims or impulsive majorities to remove.

U. S. Government Today Is Result of Long Years of Interpretation

Is Still in Process

Some of Its Accretions

But even this document of 45 minutes reading time, it must be admitted, is not all of the constitutional or fundamental law of the United States. The Constitution has picked up its accretion of history in the course of 150 years, and not all of that is written into the document, not even into the amendments.

For example, where in the Constitution would one find a description of the political party system by which presidents are nominated and elected? Nowhere. It is a growth of custom which merely uses the electoral college machinery set up by the Constitution in ways the founders did not foresee or desire.

For another example, one must go to a long list of court decisions for definitions, interpretations and applications of what many of the broad phrases of the Constitution mean, such as "regulation of interstate commerce"; "due process of law"; "impairment of contract"; "right of habeas corpus"; "freedom of speech"; "taxation for the general welfare" and so forth. For all practical purposes, these interpretations, found only by searching the indexes of Supreme Court opinions, are as much part of the framework of government as is the formal Constitution with amendments which may be found in reference books and be read in 45 minutes.

The familiar quotation from William E. Gladstone that the American Constitution is "the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man" was preceded by the comparative and qualifying observation, not so generally recalled, that the British Constitution is at the same time "the most subtile organism which has proceeded from the long gestation of progressive history."

During the 60 years since Gladstone wrote, and even before, for that matter, the American Constitution has been taking on also some of the subtlety and complexity of an organism evolved from progressive history.

Nevertheless, there is more than enough of fundamentals in the basic document to well reward 45 minutes' reading.

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

There were no newspaper reporters present at the debates in the Federal Convention in Philadelphia in 1787, which gave form to the Constitution of the United States. For years, many important nuances of the deliberations were unknown.

Private diaries, official records and collateral reports have been searched in succeeding years to complete the story of the forging of America's basic law.

And now, marking the 150th anniversary of the Constitution for the reader today, a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, surveying the record and delving into hitherto unpublished sources, writes the day-to-day story of the convention—as it would have been reported, had that been possible, a century and a half ago.

The articles, approximating the actual dates of the convention, begin May 20. They will continue through Sept. 18.

Ontario Temperance Workers Want Referendum on Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Temperance workers were strongly urged to keep up their fight for prohibition by the Rt. Rev. Peter Bryce, Moderator of the United Church of Canada, in his address at the recent convention here of the Ontario Temperance Federation. He said he had found increased drinking among the younger generation in Canada on his recent tour of the Dominion, he contended that the beverage room with its rear and upstairs rooms constitutes the greatest menace to the country's morals.

Belief that the people of Ontario would vote for the closing of beverage rooms if the issue were freed from politics and presented in a referendum was expressed by Dr. Bryce. He said that from his knowledge of working districts in Toronto before and after prohibition, there was less drunkenness and better home life during prohibition.

Ontario expenditure on liquor has increased in three years from $31,500,000 to an estimated $68,000,000, he went on. He predicted that Lady Astor's prophecy that "the United States in five years will have a drink problem such as they've never known before" would be equally true of Canada.

Licenses Cancelled

In a reference to drunken driving, it was pointed out that in 14 months, 2186 licenses were cancelled because of drunkenness.

The increase in the consumption of liquor in the province and the increase in the alcoholic content of beer during the past three months were points stressed by other speakers who pointed to them as alarming danger signals that should arrest the attention of every citizen of the province.

Demands that the temperance question be taken out of party politics and that members of the Legislature be permitted to vote on this matter according to principle rather than by party caucus control were made during discussion by delegates.

The cancellation of beverage-room authorities in the Counties of Huron, Peel and Perth was demanded in a resolution, the Federation maintaining that these rights were granted in contradiction to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Privy Council confirming the validity of the Canada Temperance Act. Other resolutions asked the Government to remove some of the power of the Liquor Commission to place it more closely beneath the control of the legislature, and to set the hour for closing of beverage rooms at 10 p. m.

Protest on Propaganda

A startling instance of propaganda being used to popularize liquor drinking in the home was revealed by Dr. Hugh Dobson, acting secretary of Evangelism and Social Service, who showed Christmas wrapping paper purchased in a Toronto store and printed with cocktail recipes.

"Why do we call tomato juice cocktail?" he asked. "Why do we call a certain way of dress the cocktail style?" He suggested it was part of the strategy of an organization to capture women.

Living conditions among the poor in Canada should shame the Government and the church, declared Roscoe S. Rodd of Windsor, re-elected president of the Federation, who expressed the opinion that drunkenness would be materially improved if home life were improved.

'Low-Down' Given High-Altitude Cooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT COLLINS, Colo., March 16—Higher education has come to the aid of cooks in higher altitudes. The result is a cookbook of "adjusted" recipes for cakes, muffins and biscuits with 3000-foot recipes, 4004-foot recipes, and so on up to 11,180-foot recipes.

Dwellers in ordinary elevations may not know the trials of the mountain-dwelling homemaker, but they can be quickly sensed from illustrations in the cookbook put out by the experiment station of the Colorado Agricultural College, which made the laboratory studies.

In the early days of its work in this field, begun intensively in 1926, members of the staff baked an ordinary four-egg cake at sea level, at 5000 feet and at 11,180 feet, taking care to use precisely the same measurements. Photographs of cross-sections of the three printed in the book show the cake at sea level just as it should be, even in texture, slightly rounded on the top. The 5000 foot cake is grainy and a bit concave. The 11,180 foot cake, any cook would tell you, is just a mess. No self-respecting housewife would put such a soggy failure on the table.

Convinced that something should be done to help the high altitude home-maker, the Colorado experiment station constructed a novel laboratory some ten years ago. An altitude oven who devised in which pastry can be baked under atmospheric conditions duplicating those of elevations from 1000 feet below to 15,000 feet above sea level.

Then the experimenting began in earnest. After the laboratory staff had made accurate records of 1300 cakes baked under different atmospheric conditions, Miss Marjorie W. Peterson wrote the altitude cookbook.

It's a very different sort of recipe book from grandmother's homemade one, in which she wrote, "Add enough flour to make a nice batter," or "bake in a moderate oven until done." This book is ultra-technical in its accuracy.

Take popovers, for example. These college specialists tell you that it takes a cup of milk to a cup of flour at 5000 feet, but if you move to that place on the mountain side, 7360 feet high, you need to add one tablespoon more of milk to the same amount of flour to get good results. Baking is the same for both altitudes, and is stated as follows: "Bake at 450 degrees F. for 30 minutes, then reduce the heat to 350 degrees F. and continue to bake for 15 minutes." Follow the directions accurately and your popovers should pop.

The variations in a plain cake are brought out in a comparison of recipes for 3000 foot altitudes and for the maximum elevation, 11,180 feet. Using the same amount of cake flour, the pastry experts say you must greatly reduce the amount of baking powder used as you go up. It takes 3¼ teaspoons of baking powder down in the lowlands, but up on the mountain ¾ of a teaspoon is sufficient. Less sugar is needed at the higher elevation. Less fat is required. While the lowland recipe calls for 13 tablespoons plus 1¼ teaspoons of butter, the mountain formula puts the amount at only 12 tablespoons. The oven should be 5 degrees hotter at the higher elevation.

Thirty-four basic recipes for popovers, baking powder biscuits, muffins and cakes are included in the book. "Adjustments" are given for seven altitudes. The publication is in its second edition.

Philharmonic Tour Of Mexico and Cuba Considered for May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—Arrangements by which the New York Philharmonic Orchestra would make a post-season tour of Cuba and Mexico during May are being studied here today. Success of the proposal was said to depend upon raising a guarantee fund of $70,000.

The orchestra would be directed by Carlos Chavez, Mexican conductor and composer. Tentative plans call for 13 concerts in Mexico and three in Cuba. All three of the Cuban performances would be given in Havana, while eight of the 13 Mexican concerts would be performed in Mexico City.

Mr. Chavez was guest conductor of the orchestra last month, and it is understood that the program was discussed during his stay here.

Approximately 100 musicians would make the trip, proceeding by boat one way in order to stop over at Havana. Supporters of the tour hold that only from $40,000 to $50,000 might be realized from the sale of tickets, whereas $70,000 would be required for salaries and expenses of the orchestra. It was believed that the Mexican Government might make some concession regarding traveling expenses to obtain the services of the orchestra.

'Co-op' Held No U.S. Menace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—American business has been advised by a presidential commission that it need not be jittery about competition from co-operatives.

This group, which spent two and a half months last summer studying the co-operative movement in Europe, found that consumer co-operation had not injured general business in any European country where it is strongly entrenched.

"Private business has not been ruined by this new competition," they told the President. "It has adjusted itself to co-operative competition and has learned some things from co-operatives to its benefit, just as co-operatives in turn have learned from private business."

In Sweden during the past 35 years, employment in private trade increased by 100,000 while the employment increase for co-operative stores was only 15,000, it was pointed out.

In Czechoslovakia, private trade increased from 300 to 500 per cent in the past 10 years. In Denmark it was reported that co-operative stores had tended to improve business conditions in the communities in which they are located.

Chain Stores Outgrow "Co-ops"

In England chain stores were found to be growing more rapidly than co-operatives.

Opposition which has developed in a few quarters in this country was held to be "unwarranted," especially if the Government gives no special favors to this type of business. The small business man was told that he is not likely to find co-operative competition any harder to meet than that of the chain stores.

"If he had learned to meet the latter, he is not likely to be put out of business by the former. If he has not learned to meet it, he is probably doomed anyway," declared Clifford V. Gregory, farm editor, and a commission member.

Some doubt was expressed in the report as to whether consumer co-operatives would develop in the United States to the extent they have in Europe, anyway, in view of the job that chain stores and mail order houses have done here in forcing down retailing margins.

In his section of the report, Mr. Gregory suggested that "instead of becoming jittery at the prospect of co-operative competition, private business in America might better meet that competition on its own grounds—that of service to the consumer. In the end," he said, "the institution that performs that service best is the one that will remain."

He recommended that private business meet this competition by: (1) translating savings into lower prices rather than into higher dividends; (2) maintain standards of quality and make it easier for consumers to judge real quality; (3) avoid going to extremes in variety in essential goods and offer fewer "frills" of service; (4) stop using "service" as an excuse for high prices, but strive by every possible means, except the sacrifice of quality, to meet the consumer demand for lower prices; (5) recognize in the food field the need of giving the consumer as reasonable prices as possible consistent with fair prices to the farmer.

Accomplishments Listed

Chief consumer co-operative accomplishments in Europe were listed in the commission's report as:

1. Reduction in costs of retailing with advantages accruing to consumer, thus making possible more saving and higher standards of living, and contributing to economic stability.
2. Promotion of thrift, increasing economic security of members.
3. Education in intelligent buying, family budgeting and general economics.
4. Better citizenship, the result of widely diffused ownership of an important democratic business enterprise.
5. Effective control of monopoly by co-operative competition.
6. Comparatively high labor standards.

Report Ordered On Naval Prison

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Secretary Swanson ordered the commandant of the First Naval District at Boston today to investigate reports by Senator H. Styles Bridges (R—N. H.) indicating possible irregularities at the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H.

The commandant was asked to make an immediate report.

Navy spokesmen said the department was unaware of any irregular conditions at the prison, which they described as a model institution of its kind. It now houses about 80 prisoners, the smallest number of inmates in many years.

Crimeless Sunday Recorded for Harlem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—Harlem goes on record this week with a crimeless Sunday—giving Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio an unaccustomed rest and the satisfaction of knowing that if any residents of New York City's chief Negro neighborhood had misbehaved over the week end, they were not apprehended by the police.

Usually Sunday is a busy day in Harlem court, and when no prisoners were on hand yesterday, Magistrate Aurelio had attendants telephone to all police stations. There were still no prisoners to come, with the result that the Magistrate adjourned his court for the day, remarking that he had noticed a decline in crime the past year.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A Musical Time-Lag

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Two recent proximate concerts of the Royal Philharmonic Society supplied an interesting commentary on the musical times. The program of the first represented the eclectic taste of the more sophisticated younger generation; the second, devoted entirely to Mozart, with the added attraction of Sir Thomas Beecham—for some perhaps it was the other way about—drew the older generation in such numbers that the audience elbowed the orchestra on the platform of Queen's Hall. At the first concert the orchestra had the platform to itself, and although a symphony by the most brilliant of the younger English composers was being played, empty seats could be seen in the auditorium. Admitting the draw-power of Sir Thomas Beecham—a Mozart specialist—it is still impossible to avoid the conclusion that most concertgoers prefer to escape into the musical past rather than live in the musical present.

A few months ago Dr. Edward J. Dent, professor of music in Cambridge University, England, read a paper at the Harvard Tercentenary conference, entitled "The Historical Approach to Music," now published in the New York Musical Quarterly. With a pretty irony, he rendered to music a service very similar to that dispensed by Shaw to the drama, many years ago, in the famous onslaught on "bardolatry." It might not be a bad thing if, for the next five years, every classical symphony concert were preceded by a reading of Professor Dent's paper to the audience.

* * *

Actually, of course, Professor Dent's broadside is directed not at the music of the past, but at the superstitious reverence that surrounds it and which has, as he says, become "something of a nuisance." Speaking very loosely, of course, listening may be divided into three kinds: that which is directed, that which is drawn and that which is purely passive. The first is difficult and exacts continuous effort; the other two make no demands at all. Much of the popularity of the classics is due to the fact that we can listen to them, as it were, in our sleep. Contemporary music, on the other hand, disturbs our musical slumbers and even makes bold to ask us to learn a new idiom to understand it. Perhaps it is not surprising that the average concertgoer is already a generation—or is it two generations?—behind the times.

Little need be said about the Beecham-Mozart program. One gives the conductor precedence, because at every classical concert nowadays it is the interpreter or, more charitably, the interpretation, that is the real focus of interest. Sir Thomas and the London Philharmonic Orchestra were in excellent form and enabled us once more to marvel at the genius of the composer of the "Paris" and "Jupiter" symphonies. The virtuosity of the modern orchestral player was exemplified in the delicious Divertimento No. 2 in D major (K. 131). In a program note, by the way, Edwin Evans aptly drew attention to the fact that in Mozart's day "there did not exist the present unfortunate cleavage between so-called 'classical' music and the music of entertainment." The soloist of the C minor Piano Concerto was Louis Kentner. Not since Schnabel has one heard a more interesting player. Obviously, here is an artist, modest, sane and balanced, who possesses remarkable attainments and who disdains the cheap tricks so often used to impress the public—even in playing Mozart.

* * *

At the concert conducted by Constant Lambert, William Walton's Symphony in B flat was the vital event of the evening. Contemporary music, so far, has resisted the contemporary painter's fantastic dreamlands of dada and surrealism, backed by dubious Marxian and Freudian dialectics. The composer in search of material has no need to explore and exploit his nightmares. The last 50 years have given him a language so enriched that he still does not always quite know what to do with it. And we hear many works which prove that he does not always know how to think in it. Walton uses this language as his mother tongue. He has mastered its meaning and logic and presents his musical ideas with astonishing freedom, consistency and clarity. This symphony is "classical" in the best sense of that abused word. Let us hope that the supply of such a fine work will create the demand and belie Professor Dent's opinion that, now the old aristocratic patrons have ceased to exist, the multitude is not educated enough to demand what the composers want to write.

The program included a Saxophone Concerto by Glazounoff and a Rhapsody for saxophone by Debussy, of which the solo parts were played by Sigurd Rascher. The bust of Beethoven, always placed before the platform at these concerts, scowled forbiddingly at the intrusion, but the fact remains that the saxophone—that aquatic instrument, as Debussy called it—has now received the blessing of the Royal Philharmonic Society. It only remains to be said that the Glazounoff was dull, the Debussy delightful in color, and that Sigurd Rascher showed sensitive musicianship—apart from his "aquatic" feats.

Surrealists in Boston

By Dorothy Adlow

An exhibition of Surrealism and Fantastic Art is being shown by the Boston Museum of Modern Art at 14 Newbury Street. Such a display is one to evoke interest, bewilderment, captious criticism. Certainly few visitors will feel indifferent to the odd fabrications which have been hung so well, labeled so carefully, treated with what would seem often more dignity than they warrant. Yet the policy of the Museum of Modern Art in New York has been that whatever it presents to the public it offers fully, with chronologies, bibliographies, descriptions and explanations.

Surrealism is served up to us by our Boston Museum of Modern Art with all the New York appurtenances. Those of us who know what it is to seek, sift, order and explain such material realize what a stupendous job it is to provide such a show for our benefit, and we certainly congratulate the organizers and feel grateful to the Boston group. In the future, when the term Surrealism is used, we should be able to refer intelligently to that queer orientation of the twenties and early thirties, when art seemed somehow to leave the tracks and hurtle into a strange void.

Surrealism as a term is applied in a general way, for it is meant to include many methods and viewpoints of artists who belong ostensibly to none of the accepted groups of contemporary painters—impressionists, naturalists, Cubists, social painters. The Surrealists may seem diffuse, but they are not dissociate. They as a group mean to enlarge enormously the scope of the artist, not by painting subjects hitherto untouched, as Degas painted laundresses, and Millet peasants. No, they are stretching the realm of the artist to include the world of fantasy, dreams, free association—the world, as they express it, of the "unconscious."

They seem deliberately to break every canon which has been set for the artist, to ignore, if they choose, laws of balance, proportion, perspective, logic of subject matter, logic of form; they may choose deliberately to ignore any intellectual process, to work automatically under some outside and unknown influence. Some of the Surrealists have shut off the will, clamped down the intellect and relied on chance coincidence alone.

As much as one may object, even feel violently antipathetic to Surrealist methods, it is reasonable to try to understand the origins. Modern Art and the modern artist have been thrust into a kind of isolation because of the machine age, because of a general indifference to their work, and the lack of a real demand. They have been driven to be unsocial and introspective. The artist has furthermore been influenced by scientific and pseudo-scientific ideas in relation to thought and the study of mental processes. He has explored his thoughts, analyzed his dreams. Ideas of the universe promulgated by such thinkers as Jeans and Eddington have excited further still the imagination of the artist.

At the Newbury street exhibition, we may note examples of the automatic drawing in Paul Klee's pictures, the breakdown of pictorial rules in Picabia, the destruction of textural logic in the collages in which print and photographs, scraps of cloth, sandpaper, etc., are assembled and mounted in compositions. We may note a predisposition to symbolism, a reaction to naturalistic art. Frottage, decalcomania are further practices in the tradition of Matisse's early utterance, "I would like to recapture the freshness of a child of five." These depictions rely on a sort of child's play effect which appears macabre if one chooses to see the granular, spotted fantasies in that way.

Surrealism is not a new phenomenon. It is as old as art. Symbolism has existed from the earliest manifestations in art. The Hindu god with six arms, the mythical monster with one eye, the dragon, the centaur—these are surrealistic. Personification of virtues and vices, allegory, figures of speech—these are Surrealism. Pictorialization of feeling in terms of dashes and swirls of color, with no topographic identity—that has been done in any age when there has been emphasis upon feeling in art.

The Surrealists carry on a trend in art which may be traced further back still, but which descends more recently from Goya and Blake, from El Greco, from Van Gogh and Matisse, and Rousseau, le Douanier, and Picasso. It is a continuous line which thins out and thickens in art history, and generally becomes more prominent under pressure from the outside world. The Surrealists have experimented; by breaking down they have tried to build up, by blinding vision to one set of images they have tried to perceive others. Whether they have succeeded, remains for the individual spectator to determine. The effort is courageous, if, for the most part, probably fruitless.

"Twisted Pines on the Isle of Oleron," Etching by Ferry in an Exhibition of Work by Living French Artists Currently Shown for the First Time in the United States at Maison Française, Columbia University, New York City

Advance on Folly

By Harold Hobson

London

The best thing about Miss Marie Tempest's new play, "Retreat From Folly," is its title. Miss Tempest has been a leading woman now for more than 50 years. She went on the stage against the express advice of Mr. Gladstone, to whom her aunt took her to get theatrical nonsense knocked out of her head. She was trained as a singer rather than as an actress, and it was in musical plays that she first made her name. In such pieces as "Dorothy" and "The Geisha Girl" she quickly came to the fore, and she was celebrated in New York when, as she herself bears witness, the roads leading into that city were full of deep holes, and repaired with old railway sleepers. By the end of last century she was one of the world's principal musical comedy stars.

Then she went into high comedy, and with her felicitous timing, her acid little laugh, her gaiety, intelligence and grace, quickly achieved in this branch of her profession an eminent position which she has never lost. Miss Tempest thus has many-sided capacities; she is by no means a one-role actress. But in her most recent productions she has displayed a tendency to repeat the same story and the same performance.

Mr. St. John Ervine is perhaps mainly responsible for this. In 1929 he provided Miss Tempest with one of her most striking successes in "The First Mrs. Fraser," a play in which Miss Tempest, with finesse and humor, won back her divorced husband. Miss Tempest seems to have been winning back husbands ever since. It would be far more interesting to learn how anyone so attractive ever came to lose one.

Her plays nowadays invariably have a middle-aged couple who are divorced or estranged. There is always a third party who is forcing the pace. In "The First Mrs. Fraser" and in the last play in which Miss Tempest appeared in London, this was a woman. In "Retreat From Folly" it is a man, of legendary charm and more than Rockefeller millions, played by Mr. Paul Leyssac with considerable skill. Miss Tempest's financial position in these plays is always for all practical purposes that of a millionairess. Her furniture in "Retreat From Folly" is of sycamore. She has an endless succession of the most dazzling gowns. She buys Daimlers and Rolls-Royces as though they were fourpenny sandwiches. Finally, in these plays there is always a couple of children who require a mother's loving care and guidance.

In "Retreat From Folly" these children certainly need it pretty badly. The boy, a young man just down from Oxford, has quarreled with his father and taken to selling secondhand cars on commission. Though he knows they are stolen, he sells one to his mother (without being aware of the relationship). In spite of all this Mr. Peter Coke makes him an attractive young man. Miss Antoinette Cellier cannot bring off a similar feat with the daughter, who is ill-tempered, ill-mannered and childish. Naturally, in what is intended to be the big scene of the play, this girl discovers the identity of her mother, and her character undergoes an instantaneous change for the better. This episode, inadequately prepared, fails to thrill or to convince.

Miss Tempest herself is, of course, the mainstay of the piece, and she has several moments of delightful comedy. But in general her touch is not so delicate nor so certain as usual, and the skill that has saved many ridiculous plays is not in this instance effective.

Queen's Theater—Retreat From Folly, by Amy Kennedy Gould, in conjunction with Eileen Russell. Directed by W. Graham-Browne. Feb. 24, 1937.

A New Ballet in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

Preparations for the 1937 exhibition, which will shortly be opened, appear to monopolize the activities of our musicians. The most characteristic efforts will no doubt be reserved for this festive period. Meanwhile the production of music has slowed down. The Opéra-Comique has still to find its feet, and the results under the new artistic direction established by the government are, so far, anything but brilliant. The Opéra, driven from the Palais Garnier by the repairman, is still installed at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. Here it is provided with a framework that, though less grandiose, is more agreeable to musicians. Besides, in its new quarters, it has met with unprecedented success.

* * *

The most important new production is a Divertimento by the poet Jean-Louis Vaudoyer, a distinguished work set to music by Marcel Samuel-Rousseau. It is a ballet in four scenes, entitled "Promenades in Rome." We find ourselves at the gates of Rome during vintage time. In one of the suburbs, young Beppo and his fiancée, the charming Marina, encounter an English family who, conducted by two rascally guides, are about to visit the city. The English quartet is composed, like that of the old café concert, of a milord with red whiskers, a touching and ridiculous milady and their two children, James and Arabella.

Full of curiosity, the English mix with the population of the district. The two children fraternize with the young Italian couple, James interests himself in Marina, while Arabella accepts with pleasure the attentions of Beppo. The four exchange views on the art of the dance. While the Italians give their visitors lessons on the Tarantella, the English reveal the secrets of their "Gigue." They repair to the Tivoli, where their guides hand them over to some picturesque brigands who detain them for ransom. Beppo and his friends rush to the aid of the parents of their new comrades and succeed in releasing them. A merry dance brings the ballet to an end.

* * *

There is obviously no question of an actual subject, but merely a fanciful pretext for linking up evocative scenes and dances. Marcel Samuel-Rousseau's score recommends itself, not by its originality or daring, but by its elegance, clarity and intelligence. The composer of the "Bon Roi Dagobert" has never sacrificed himself to new fashions in order to win an easy success. Since he has a solid and finished craftsmanship it would have been easier for him than for most composers to triumph in this domain. His temperament, however, was such that he remained faithful to his style of polished writing, lucid orchestration, and a musical language that is logical and balanced. The traditional Italian rhythms permitted him to write some charming pages and opened up delightful resources to the choregrapher.

The arrangement and dances of the ballet were undertaken by Serge Lifar, who though not accustomed to this style of score nevertheless displayed great ingenuity and, in company with M. Serge Peretti, M. Efimoff, Mlle. Lorcia, Mlle. Kergrist and Mlle. Jacqueline Simon, obtained great personal success. The vocal parts were sung with distinction by M. Noré and Mme. Renée Mahé. The work was brilliantly conducted by Philippe Gaubert.

* * *

Eugène Szenkar, a Moscow conductor, recently introduced us to a Piano Concerto by Shostakovich, which once more attested to the composer's freshness of imagination, clear diction and transparency of writing. The art of the young Russians is full of an astonishing cheerfulness. It is vibrant, fluent, and breathes the joy of living. One no longer finds in these works the classical Slavonic melancholy, or that kind of lyrical discouragement so apparent in the most famous representatives of the classical Russian art. At the same concert we heard a lovely Symphony in F major by Miaskowsky. This was written with great lucidity and method, and evinced solid, interesting craftsmanship.

The revelation of the concert was, however, Prokofieff's "Overture" (op. 72). It is an authentic masterpiece. This admirable musician has never before shown such mastery, ease and ingenuity. A glowing vitality animates this work, the orchestration of which reveals an extraordinary richness and verve.

Mr. Borowski's Operatic Satire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Certainly no one should be better able to write a satire on Italian grand opera than a seasoned music critic who retains a sense of humor. This was proved at the world première of "Fernando del Nonsentsico," or "Passion in the Desert," "music by Donkysetti, edited by Felix Borowski" (Chicago music critic of the Monitor), which opened for a four-weeks run at the Figueroa Playhouse Feb. 22 under the auspices of the Federal Music Project, with Jacques Samoussoud as conductor and director of production.

In "Fernando" Mr. Borowski has contrived a short three-act opera with all the earmarks and vocal demands of a Donizetti or a Verdi, needing artists equal to the latter, and good staging. While yet avoiding outright burlesque the composer and director did not overlook any opportunity to satirize the beloved Italian inconsistencies of plot and place—taking the company with ease from the Duke's Palace to the African desert and transporting a band of elfin toe dancers in white tulle to the Realm of the King of Bingaree and surrounding them with painted savages with spears. We were vastly cheered by the florid operatic style, cartooned to perfection as it was.

* * *

In every detail the production was cast and staged with the same care given to grand opera. Enrico Martinelli in the title role is a thoroughly equipped operatic tenor. George-Ellen Ferguson, a young soprano with lovely voice, enacted the prima donna Elena. The difficult solos and duets of these two were splendidly sung. Another outstanding artist was Charles Henri de la Plate, whose rich basso and fine stage routine emphasized the role of the King of Bingaree. Elizabeth Klein, contralto, as the gypsy woman, Anacusa, Saul Silverman, baritone, as Baron del Barbarelli, and John Hamilton, baritone, as the Duke of Pontevecchio also deserve special mention. The entire cast was fully adequate and the chorus better than average. The ballet, too, was excellently trained by Myra Kinch. The staging and costumes deserve praise for their restrained humor and good quality. Mr. Samoussoud directed the orchestra of 50 or more with exceptionally balanced effect.

* * *

Not so fortunate was the dramatic version of "I Pagliacci" by Leoncavallo, which preceded "Fernando" on the program. It was an interesting experiment which disclosed Mr. Borowski's capability as a translator and the possibilities of synchronization between the spoken voice and a large orchestra as accomplished by Mr. Samoussoud who not only handled the baton but also adroitly planned the stage management. The question is, "Why do it when so much is sacrificed?"

With the Philharmonic Orchestra now in prime form, each program offers much to the listener. Not only has Dr. Klemperer emerged into a new and unpedantic approach to his work but he has enhanced his prestige by a broader catholicity in his program material, which, so far, has included a number of initial performances of new works.

One of the latest premières was Ernest Bloch's "Voice in the Wilderness," a symphonic poem with cello obbligato. In this extended work of six connected sections the composer has strictly adhered to his pronounced Hebraic style and the voicing of lament. Throughout the intricate score one hears plainly that its author is limited by introspectiveness, groping longingly for a spiritual freedom beyond his reach.

Oh, Yes—Mustn't Forget Puccini

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Incredible as it may seem, Puccini had no share in the Metropolitan Opera season of 1936-37 till the evening of March 8, when "Madam Butterfly" ushered in the season's last week but two. Ostensibly the delay was due in part to the desire to have Franca Somigli here to embody the Puccini heroines. Well, now she is here, and we have observed her début in her native city in the role of Cio-Cio-San.

Franca Somigli is the stage name of Marian Bruce Clark, a native of New York, who has been singing in opera in Europe, especially in Italy, where the historic walls of Milan's Teatro alla Scala have placed their famous "third echo" at her disposal. Naturally there was much curiosity about her first professional appearance in New York.

A question suggested by her performance was, "Why Cio-Cio-San?" for Miss Somigli, despite the bobbing and the curtsying, was singularly un-Japanese. In Act II, however, she had effective moments dramatically. So had she vocally, though the voice itself, a lyric soprano of extensive range, was handicapped by a shallow, shrill, unsteady production. Perhaps she will make a more favorable impression in some other opera.

Aside from the débutante, there was little to lift the presentation above the humdrum. Frederick Jagel as Pinkerton contributed the best singing, though the role suits him only vocally. The Sharpless of Julius Huehn and the Suzuki of Irra Petina showed up the essential vapidity of those characters. Ettore Panizza conducted as if nothing else mattered much as long as the orchestra played the notes.

* * *

Yet at the matinée of March 6 he had been in fine fettle when he directed "La Traviata" with Bidu Sayao, John Brownlee and Charles Kullmann to impersonate Violetta and the Germonts, father and son. And no wonder! The gifted Brazilian soprano sang most musically and with remarkable élan, even uttering a high E flat in "Sempre libera" that was both agreeable tonally and in tune. The distinguished baritone from Australia was in better voice than he had been before during his American engagement. The hard-working American tenor sang in general to his marked advantage. Altogether the performance deserved the tumultuous enthusiasm of the capacity house.

March 10 was remarkable operatically for the eighth performance of "Tristan und Isolde" in 12 weeks. Only in its first season here (1886-87) had "Tristan" equaled this record. Then the name parts were allotted to Albert Niemann and Lilli Lehmann; now they are entrusted, of course, to Lauritz Melchior and Kirsten Flagstad. After this event, in the matinée Wagner series, which was witnessed by a huge audience, a less numerous throng attended the evening bill of "Le Coq d'Or," with Lily Pons as prima donna and the ballet "Serenade" as companion attraction.

* * *

On the following evening a repetition of "Manon" gave us for the first time René Maison as the Chevalier des Grieux and John Brownlee as Lescaut. The gigantic Belgian tenor towered in marked contrast to the diminutive Bidu Sayao, who was once more the Manon, and an excellent one. But even if Mr. Maison's voice and figure lend themselves more readily to heroic roles, he had the polished French diction and the authentic style for this part, as had both Miss Sayao and the Paris-trained Brownlee, whose Lescaut bore the hall mark of the genuine.

Orchestral activities have included the Carnegie Hall concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Philharmonic-Symphony and the Boston Symphony on the evenings of March 3, March 10 and March 11 respectively. The first of these treated us to one more performance of that symphony pre-eminent of the season, Sibelius's Second, besides offering Lawrence Tibbett as soloist in Mahler's "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen" and Wotan's "Farewell" from "Die Walküre" and according New York a first hearing of "Three Poems for Orchestra (on Traditional Aramaic and Hebraic Themes)" by Prof. Harl McDonald of the University of Pennsylvania.

Tremendous energy was expended by Eugene Ormandy on the symphony, which the orchestra performed with its proverbial expertness. Professor McDonald's well-orchestrated pieces proved to be agreeable in an Eastern-folkish way. Mr. Tibbett, rather out of voice, did better by Mahler than by Wagner, though he was always the painstaking artist.

* * *

For the Philharmonic-Symphony audience Artur Rodzinski revived the Sixth Symphony, in E flat minor, of Nicolas Maskovsky, which had been played in New York only once before, when Mr. Rodzinski, then assistant conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, led at a Carnegie Hall concert of that organization in November, 1926. Inasmuch as Miaskovsky has now to his credit 16 symphonic works, our program-providers might well acquaint us with the measure of his abilities by setting more than one or two of them before us within a long span of years. The Sixth, both derivative and forbidding, is unlikely to spread his fame.

After the symphony Artur Schnabel took part in a performance of Beethoven's C minor. Piano Concerto which, to one listener of a divided evening, was not only ill-adjusted as regards soloist and accompaniment, but metallic and dry.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, besides lavishing splendid sound on Beethoven's Fourth Symphony and the "Thus Spake Zarathustra" of Richard Strauss, brought over Alban Berg's Violin Concerto for local consideration. Berg's erudite pen one always salutes with profound respect, but when we pass from the means to the end in the matter of this concerto we may find ourselves quite willing to leave the flower of rhetoric unplucked, though Berg himself paid both his Euclid and his "Angel" the gentle tribute of a tear.

Tempest in a Dog-House

By Arthur Pollock

New York

For its fifth production of the season the Theater Guild is now presenting a triviality adapted by James Bridie from the German of Bruno Frank, a small farce called "Storm Over Patsy." Mr. Bridie has set it in Scotland and it recounts a tempest in a teapot. A dog is taken from its owner by the town authorities and the incident has far-reaching results. Two marriages are broken up and one new marriage arranged.

But most important of the results, perhaps, is the indication that those who in their theories of government lean toward dictatorships fail to take into account the little man, the humanities, and are hence certain to fail. A shrewd, educated and well-to-do politician is trying to get on by talk of nationalism and individualism, and postures of mind and body inspired by the success of dictators. He forgets that in separating an old Irishwoman from her beloved dog, he may be proving the falsity of his whole attitude toward the humble people whose lives he feels himself competent to manipulate.

The play affords a nice opportunity for searchers for symbols to find them. It is the press that comes to the aid of the humble. A reporter assigned to interview the wordy gentleman with dreams of ruling thousands writes for his paper instead, without the knowledge of the paper's owner, an attack based on the fact that the politician has deprived a poor woman of her dog. And when, the next evening, the politician makes a speech which to him means a great deal, his audience howls him down by imitating the barkings of dogs, his career is ruined.

But, further, it comes out that the wife of the newspaper owner is in love with the speechmaker, and he himself suspects his own wife of loving the reporter. The play ends in a trial scene which, though trials are old and familiar stuff in the theater of today, has to recommend it an amusing judge, delightfully played by Leo G. Carroll. The happenings in "Storm Over Patsy" are outrageously unmotivated even for farce, the ideas meager. But Roger Livesey, Claudia Morgan, Sara Allgood and Ian McLean play well, and Mr. Carroll finishes it off in the jolliest of moods. It remains, however, one of the Guild's least important productions.

Katharine Cornell is now playing Shaw's "Candida" on Monday and Saturday evenings and at Wednesday matinées, alternating the play with "The Wingless Victory." It is a lovely play as presented at the Empire, with Miss Cornell at her womanly best. Never since has Shaw written so gently for the theater. Of course, the ideas the play contains have been hashed over in so many different plays in so many different ways since Shaw first wrote them down that they seem now rather old, the story a bit too pat. But it still remains a choice and expert piece of play-making, a handsome, moving bit of art interesting in itself as well as serving to prove to us how much the theater of today owes to Mr. Shaw. Miss Cornell has a good cast with her.

The other recent plays are of little account. Brock Pemberton after a long rest has presented a silly farce by Mary Coyle Chase called "Now You've Done It," that tries in antiquated ways to be indelicate and succeeds only in being pointless and untidy. A comedy by Raymond Van Sickle called "Sun Kissed" aims higher, hoping to treat with gentle humor a group of assorted human beings in a Los Angeles boarding house. There is the material for good, flavorous comedy here but Mr. Van Sickle has not the equipment as a playwright to do it justice. Another farce, "Arms for Venus," gets nowhere at all and says nothing on the way to make it better than worthless.

Michigan Sculptors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Flint, Mich.

The Flint Institute of Arts is showing sculpture, for the most part the work of contemporary Michigan artists. The versatile Samuel Cashwan is represented by "Spring," a slender female figure, slightly less than life size. This beautiful work shows fine variety in texture of flesh and robe.

"Eve" is a large, kneeling figure, with head bent toward one shoulder and heavy flowing hair, which leads the eye toward a conventionalized basket of fruit held at the other shoulder. The figure is full and luscious, but as in the "Spring," the features are treated with such simplicity that they become those of a universal type. There is also a handsome torso in limestone, Greek in feeling. Two good-sized abstractions in stone, "Mother and Child" and "Bull Fiddle," and several smaller ones, almost blocklike in the angularity of their shapes, are also included, as well as many of Mr. Cashwan's original drawings.

By Leonard Jungwirth are two large wood carvings, "The Beggar," which is dignified and moving, and "Crap Shooters," a solid block in which the figures emerge not quite into the round, but more as in heavy relief. "Fox" and "Civet Cat," both in stone and highly simplified, while extremely "modern" might almost have been done by an Egyptian of a certain period.

Helen Brett offers a delightful "Figure Composition," a pair of Russian dancers in red plaster and a portrait head of a man. Marian Hartwig shows an enigmatic "Chinese Maiden," a large bust in verte-de-gris, and Marion Martin a head of a pugnacious little boy, as well as a portrait study of Dirk Van Dyke, institute director.

Several of Olivia Calder's terra cotta figures are also included, among them "Anna Bella," a full-length figure of a rebellious little girl with wide open mouth and eyes, and an apology for a nose, the frock and hair having a slight green-blue glaze. A bust of a child is left unglazed in the rich terra cotta color, and there is a fine glazed torso.

By Basil Hawkins is an elongated ascetic head. Edward Ferguson's head of a Negro woman has slicked-back hair and tight knot at the back. John Allhouse shows a fine, slightly abstract figure of "Paul Bunyan" holding a lamb, and Bernard Batts a tiny but monumental "Fall of Eve," and "Dead Horse," also small but forceful. Jaroslav Brezik's long-limbed female figure, "Resolute," is a sensitive expression, in wood, of the courage and high hope of youth. A simple head with long flowing beard was carved from a solid log by Roy Ralph.

Two 'Duchesses' in Dublin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

With the Gate Theater Productions Company visiting Cairo, Lord Longford has entered into occupation of the home theater for a season which will extend into June.

We have had two "Duchess" plays, one ancient and the second not so ancient. The Torch gave what is said to be the first production in these islands of Oscar Wilde's "The Duchess of Padua." The play, written in the style of the late nineties, is glaringly artificial. Its speeches are inordinately long and frequently tedious. Pruned down to the right proportions, it would be good melodrama, but when it is presented in full, its machinery wheezes and its final scene comes perilously near the absurd.

Lord Longford opened with Lady Longford's dramatization of "Pride and Prejudice," which was beautifully staged with an excellent cast that included James Mason, as guest player. Lady Longford had done her work well and with fidelity to the original but I got the feeling that in some directions the play was underproduced. This revealed itself in departure from characterization in at least two instances and, in a third, in incoherent diction.

The Abbey gave the première of that long published one-act comedy by Sean O'Casey, "The End of the Beginning." When I read this play, some three years ago in the volume which the Free State censor banned, I thought it was one of the funniest things I had ever read. On the stage it simply does not stand up. Its incidents seem to be forced or dragged in and a certain amount of overacting on the part of P. J. Carolan and F. J. McCormick was necessary to hold it together.

The most interesting production of the month was Lord Longford's revival of "Duchess of Malfi," by John Webster. There is in the speeches a rhythm that falls gracefully on the ear and, if the style is literary, the flavor in this direction is sufficiently restrained so that, when the really fine passages come, they impress and thrill. The general level of the language is high and it carries one along without straining the attention, one is never sensible of unessential meanderings into philosophic thought. The effect, in short, is similar to that of Shakespeare. There is also an absence of that coarseness which is so evident in most Elizabethan drama.

Blake Gifford, as the arch-instrument of the two murderous brothers, stood out. As the Duchess's husband, Ian Aylmer seemed to miss opportunities. It is understandable that, as steward, he should have a certain restraint in the presence of the Duchess, but, in the more intimate scenes, this was not necessary and here Mr. Aylmer appeared to hold himself back deliberately. The result was that Jean Anderson, as the Duchess, dominated such scenes more than was her due.

A revival at the Abbey of Cormac O'Daly's "The Silver Jubilee" confirms the excellent impressions made by that play at its première last October. It is now a permanency in the Abbey repertory.

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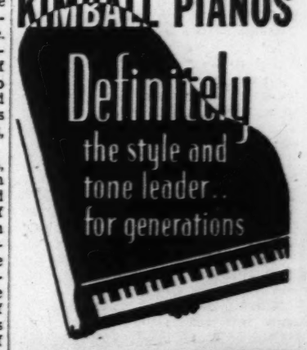

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Airplane Is Finding a Place As a Peace Promoting Agency

News in Aviation

The airplane has been a bigger factor in promoting world peace than in instigating war, according to Prof. John D. Akerman of the University of Minnesota aeronautical department.

Contrary to popular belief, the airplane has become such a formidable wartime weapon that European countries would probably be involved in combat long before this time if it were not that each fears deadly air attacks from less friendly neighbors. The actual presence of bomb-carrying, civilization destroying aircraft among neighboring nations is incentive for those nations to maintain peaceful rather than hostile attitudes.

Professor Akerman, who, with guest instructor Jean Piccard, has carried on successful midget balloon experiments in the stratosphere, plans to resume similar studies in the spring.

The Minnesota bird man recently designed a tail-less plane on the campus, but was forced to abandon trial flights at the local airport when reporters and photographers actually hindered experimental work. One photographer, camera in readiness for a possible crackup picture, was reported to have hired a car to follow the plane down the field. The professor thought that was going pretty far.

Despite recent airliner crashes, the airplane today is still the safest means of transportation where speeds are employed in excess of 50 miles per hour, Professor Akerman declared. Himself an ardent amateur movie maker with a film library of more than 4000 feet, Professor Akerman has never taken a movie shot from a plane while aloft.

Flying Laboratory

Its seats replaced by test stands, work benches and delicate measuring equipment, United Air Lines new "flying laboratory" has gone out to meet air transport problems in person. It went up into the skies for the first time over the last week end to meet and perhaps conquer air transport problems in their own element.

One of the Boeings replaced by the newer Douglas equipment, the United laboratory plane, which has a crew of eight engineers and natural scientists, has been outfitted with radio and meteorological and weather-fighting equipment of various sorts.

There are, for instance, four types of anti-snow static antennas and associated special radio receivers aboard the plane. From one of them undoubtedly will be chosen the design which United will install on all its planes to conform with the recent order of the Bureau of Air Commerce making such antennas and receivers mandatory at the end of 1937.

Aboard also is special equipment for recording humidity, temperature, barometric pressure in relation to radio reception.

One hundred and 15 students placed in positions from a graduating class of 120 during the last 12 months denotes certainly that the depression has come out of the aviation industry. This is the rather proud record of the Boeing School of Aeronautics, recently made. These student placements were made in ground and flight capacities in aeronautical endeavors all over the United States, Canada, South American republics and China.

Electrical Charges

Another device will record electrical charges in clouds through which the plane may fly. A new type of deicing equipment designed to eliminate radio static from that source is being tried out. Most of the experimental flight work will be done between Salt Lake City and Portland, a rugged and picturesque portion of the United route. From this plane United hopes to learn more about the vagaries of radio and weather.

Students Get Record Engine

The 14-cylinder twin-row Pratt and Whitney Wasp engine that helped to create the world speed record of 352 miles an hour for land planes for Howard Hughes, noted speed flier, has now been donated to the Boeing School of Aeronautics for instruction purposes by the makers. It is the first engine of its type made available to a school of aeronautics. It is rated at 700 horsepower at 850 feet altitude, but actually developed between 950 and 1000 on the flight.

New Gyroplane Makes Debut

A new type of rotor airplane, which at first glance looks like the Cierva autogiro, has been demonstrated recently at a London airdrome. This is the Hafner A. R. III, the invention of Mr. R. Hafner, an Austrian engineer.

The plane is fitted with three rotor blades which revolve from a very compact hub. Control is obtained by altering the blade pitch, and not by tilting the head as in the autogiro. In a test flight the gyroplane took off after a forward movement of about a couple of yards only, and at once climbed steeply. This was not so spectacular as the vertical upward leap into the air of the latest type Cierva autogiro, but it is very good and will probably be developed into something better still.

With its 90-horsepower engine the Hafner is estimated to have a top speed of about 125 miles per hour and a cruising speed of 115 miles per hour. It appeared to be easily controlled and was maneuvred in small circles with apparent ease when close to the ground.

He Gets 30 Yarns From 25,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 15—A man whose name has come to be synonymous with "the Best Short Stories of 19—" told a group of Northwestern University students here this week how he judges stories. Edward J. O'Brien, who arrives at his choice of 30 stories out of a sea of 25,000 yarns printed in English, prefers to find his own way through this jungles of tales without a guide. But first, he eliminates a large group of magazines which he thinks are practically certain never to print a literary short story.

Mr. O'Brien says he doesn't need to read them all through; he sniffs them first.

"I've trained my sense of smell," he confided to the class. "It's no more necessary to read a poor short story to the end than it is to eat all of a doubtful egg."

After he has sifted his stories for the most promising, he asks himself three questions about those that survive.

"What does the writer set out to do? Is what he sets out to do worth trying? How far has he succeeded in what he set out to do?" One question he doesn't ask himself is, "Do I dislike, or approve of, the subject matter?" That, he thinks, is a personal matter and shouldn't enter into the selection of the best short stories.

One type of story that has no chance at all of creeping into Mr. O'Brien's collection, he made clear, is the most popular American variety, mechanically plotted, technically correct but without warmth and life. Plot must spring from character, he contends. Characters in a tale should dictate its form, and this, he commented, "is the thing least often done in American short stories."

A good short story, as he sees it, must present "fully realized individual characters in a significant arrested moment of their lives."

About 150 stories out of the 2500 he examines annually survive under these tests. But this is still too many to print. The editor confessed that his final selection is made on somewhat personal considerations. Not more than one story to an author. Unknown writers in preference to authors already famous. This finally gets him down to 30 stories for publication.

What about trends? Out of his experience of reviewing 55,000 short stories in the last 20 years or so, Mr. O'Brien can speak with authority.

"Writers are getting more and more away from the stories of romantic escape," he said. "People are writing more about things they know intimately. There's a bit of bravado in this writing; writers go a little more over the line of naturalism than they need to, but on the whole it's a healthy trend."

There's danger of the highbrow short story winning too much favor in the collegiate literary magazines, Mr. O'Brien thinks. Young literary editors are so afraid of being caught with hayseed in their hair, he says, that they get "arty." Mr. O'Brien deplores this.

"It's the hayseed that matters in American life," he said. "The more hayseed the better."

Mr. O'Brien, Boston born, lives in Oxford, England, getting the necessary perspective for his work from that vantage point.

Columbia Network Declares Court Is Given Equal Chance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—What was equivalent to a plea of not guilty to charges by Senator William H. King (D) of Utah that radiocasting companies were discriminating in favor of President Roosevelt and his supporters in the fight over the President's federal judiciary reorganization proposal was issued by the Columbia Broadcasting System here yesterday.

"To date, the Columbia network has broadcast 17 talks in favor of the President's proposal to reorganize the federal judiciary and 17 talks in opposition," Edwin R. Murrow, director of talks for the system, said in a statement handed out to the press.

"Senator Burton K. Wheeler has spoken twice in opposition to the President's proposals, and we have offered him the facilities of the Columbia network for a third speech on this subject. A full hour's discussion of the President's proposals by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia has been scheduled for 10 to 11 p. m. on March 29.

"The Columbia network has endeavored to present talks by outstanding spokesmen representing both sides in the current controversy and will continue to provide facilities for discussion of the President's proposals by representative speakers of both sides."

Attendance of 14,000,000 Forecast at Conventions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—The research department of Convention Dates, a monthly hotel publication, estimates in a report released here yesterday that more than 14,000,000 persons will attend conventions in Canadian and American cities during 1937. Anticipated spendings are $1,095,209,250—a gain of $330,868,000 over last year's total and almost treble the spendings of the depression year of 1932.

In addition to 18,304 conventions and conferences of every sort, at least 1073 fairs, exhibitions and technical displays are to be held this year, according to the estimates, and these events are expected to have a total attendance approaching 55,000,000 persons.

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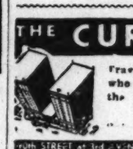

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The Home Forum

This Lonely Hilltop

IT IS lonely work, this job of tree-trimming. And while the time for it is, by the old saying, whenever your saw is sharp, still it usually comes about this border line between winter and spring. Now the bare Baldwin boughs are dark against the clean, washed blue of the March skies, and the wind-ruffled ponds, so lately ringing with the skaters' swooning blades, are rich indigo. The tide floods; soon the first green waves will rise from the lowlands to break in a swift foaming of blossom. And now all over Jaalam, where the older orchards climb the rocky hills amid reefs of gray granite, and where the younger plantings stand in prim rows on land that was once pasture and mowing, ladders reach skyward and there are these solitary figures against the sky. Saws wink in the sunlight and send their small sounds abroad on the chill air. Again we shape our trees to our liking.

* * *

IT IS GOOD work, this first of the coming year; it is good again to be out-of-doors. Under the thick orchard grass, the earth is still hard and your furrows of last fall are gray and tightly locked. Below, the frost still holds; but here, above earth, it holds no mandate. This kingdom of the air is yours to work in. The latter rounds are hard and good under your feet as you climb. You move in a clean wash of chill air; your saw bites and swings; and from the cuts, as you lop the branches, the sawdust drifts on the slow invisible wind. You breathe deep of the sweet scent of apple wood; you saw, rest, saw again. You cut and undercut; the long branches quiver, sway, stoop downward in a swift rushing crackle. Climbing down to survey your work, you walk about this old tree. Within its rough shagginess, you see a certain pattern; these branches you will leave, these cut out. So may the sun and the summer winds enter. You move the long ladder, balanced against the blinding blue of the sky. You climb again. And again the saw takes up its cricket song, and the perfumed yellow dust drifts, and the trimmings thicken below.

So under this golden sun, in this crystalline air, you work alone. Yet you are not alone. For as under your hands these old trees take on the shapes mirrored in the shadow of your thought, you are encompassed by human companionship. All the viewless air is thick with messages. It is never still.

AS YOU REST from sawing and shift feet on the ladder rounds, there comes to you from the east, thinned and clarified by distance, the rhythmic sound of hammering. Insensibly you analyze this; it comes with a triple beat with the accent on the third, and these beats are spaced in series of four. No tyro this; the beats are spaced and regular; in this man's hand the hammer is an instrument of precision. And from this, and from the quarter from whence drifts this sound, you know that Fred Aldrich is building chicken coops for Gene Morrison. Beyond sight, a half-mile away over the shoulder of the hill, someone drives bits of iron through shaped wood, and the air takes up the tidings. Here, in your apple tree, you know this as clearly as though you saw. And so commonplace, so everyday is this miracle that you accept it without question.

And not this alone. For as you work, and as the trees take on your imagined pattern, there are other sounds. Children's voices perplex you for a moment, and then you recall that this is vacation time. Somewhere a vacuum cleaner drones; you hear a door slam and a dog bark; there is the low rumble of a barn door being slid back on rollers, the intermittent chock of an ax splitting wood. You hear the distant dron of cars on Lafayette Street, the thin whistle of a train on the main line, seven miles away, the Jaalam bells telling the hour. Each comes, and passes, each brings news for your interpretation. How can you be alone here?

* * *

AND YOU THINK, as the sawdust drifts like flaked gold in the sun, of all the sounds that have come to you on this lonely hill throughout the year. Through these vibrations, through this pulsing of the air, you have known that Jim Kibbee was plowing beyond his brown house, have heard the grating of the share on buried ledges, and the check and turning at the furrow's end while Jim tugged round the plow and again shook the reins looped over his shoulders. On still summer days, when all the air was still and breathless, you have heard swimmers in the pond calling and splashing; in winter, on nights vibrant with stars, you have heard the long, hollow booming of the ice as the pond stirred in its sleep, and the grumbling echoes fading among the low hills. You remember the drone and chug of cement mixers in the shallow valley of Jaalam Town, and the drifting clamor of ball games, and the swinging music of Memorial Day parades passing under the fresh green of elms and maples. And now and again, when the wind was right, you have heard sounds more distant still—the sweet singing of the Medbury bells, and factory whistles chiming of winter evenings from the Junction. And you remember crisp fall nights, when under the hunter's moon all Jaalam rang and echoed with the sound of crowing cocks, one answering the other until the sound vanished beyond knowledge, passing over the dark hill beyond the rim of the world.

* * *

A LONELY PLACE, this small hilltop looking out over the valley and the winding eastward reaches of Boggestow? How can that be? For always here has been this miracle, this eternal mysterious passage of sound. Here the air has never been quiet; always has it shimmered and been instinct with messages. And, as you hark back through the years, you hear them. You hear the murmurous rustle of pines and oaks, and the whistling flight of geese, the muttered thunder of the pigeon hordes. You hear the surveyors, and the metallic clink of chain, then the thudding blows of axes, and the ox drivers with ringing voices; there comes the slow grumble of boulders lifted from immemorial beds, the hollow mutter of their setting in these lichened stone walls, the clink of trowel, and the brisk sounds of saw and hammer as the house added to its inches. All these this hilltop has heard. And it has heard, too, the children's voices, and has heard them deepen and take on authority and richness, has heard them dwindle to the quiet fireside reminiscence of age. And once, long ago and beyond your short memory, this rising rescunded to the clink of spade as these trees were set; it heard them rustle upward through the years, and now it hears you trim and saw.

* * *

YOU CLIMB DOWN the long ladder rounds. Your feet ring on the frozen earth as you plod about, gathering the brush of your trimming, looking aloft and seeing, in the intertwined and laced branches, the shadow of your pattern. From thi as a center, over the shallow valley, over the roof tops and the tree tops against the clean March sky, goes the whisper of your saw, the small crackle of the burning boughs as you set blaze to them and watch the slow smoke angle and drift.

And in imagination you vision all these small sounds blending and weaving a rich and intricate harmony, a murmured pattern of activity going on endlessly. Were it still enough, you think, all the low and contented drone of the Jaalam sounds could be heard in Medbury over the hills, and in Chesham drowsing amid its low meadows. And you imagine the Chesham and Medbury and Jaalam sounds blending in a symphony, uniting, going on; on this hill top you glimpse again that splendid image of the medieval schoolmen, the music of the spheres. All over this globe there is the ceaseless murmur of men busy at their appointed tasks; and, were you keen enough, you might hear your neighbor in far Australia close his door, go in and build a fire against the coming of autumn—while you prepare for spring.

* * *

THE TREE IS shaped, is finished. You take down the ladder. You have let in the sun and the wind. And it has not been lonely work. No work can be.

DANIEL CHASE

Notes for a Marine Painting

FROM this thin edge of cliff my eye has stored
Each cumulus that towers in the sky,
Each arrow-headed tree, the blue diffused
From sparkling distances of waterline
To pale transparencies above the clouds.
From this still height I see the curving way
That twists an asphalt ribbon through the trees
Across the fishing-town until it breaks
In sandy roads of sunshine to the bay.
No momentary glance at sky and sea:
This view is ever permanent to me.

No ocean caught beneath my brush will seem
More animate in oils upon the wall
Than now this coastline captured in my mind:
White wings that flash and soar and glide
Diagonally to the reef, white sails
That race across the scene before the wind,
The quiet, fragrant shadows of tall trees—
No image will be accurate as these.

I am the artist painting this marine
As well as eye can see and brush be true,
Regretting I have no ability
To give you distant bells, the stir
Of buoys, breath of fir or any whiff
Of salt air from the summit of a cliff.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

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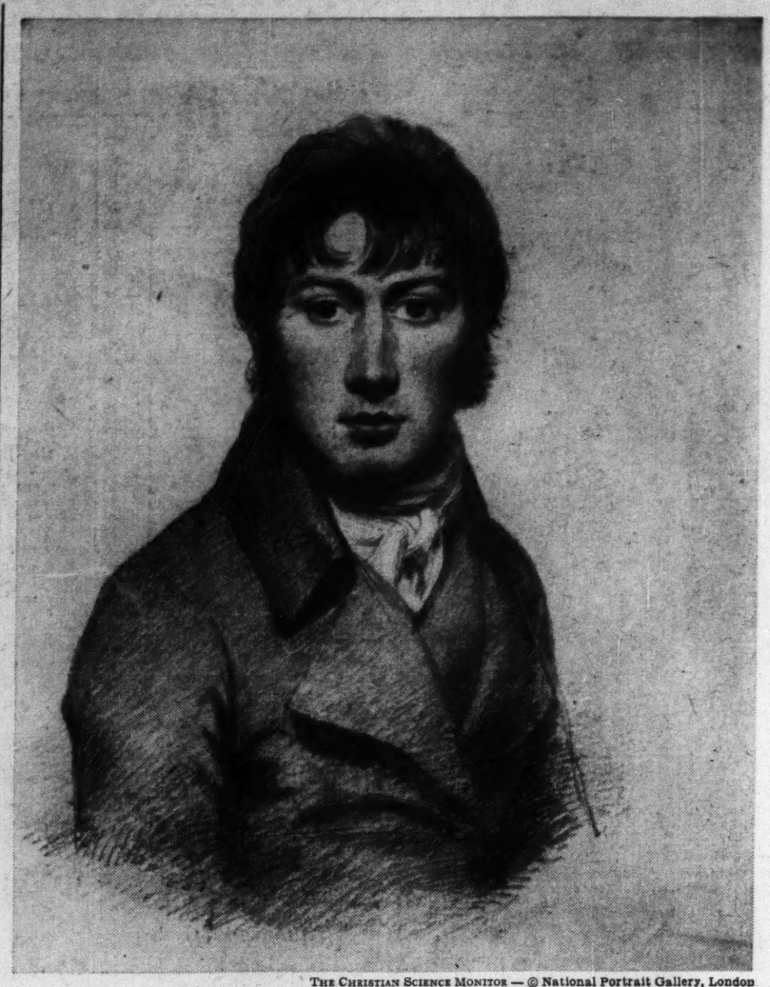

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Portrait Gallery, London

JOHN CONSTABLE, R. A.: *A Self-Portrait*

THIS delightful portrait drawing of himself as a young man, by John Constable, R. A. (1776-1837), suggests that England's most famous landscape painter might also have won distinction in portraiture had he turned his gifts and energies in that direction. But, though he painted several members of his own family, and executed about a dozen portraits in oils of some intimate friends, he never set up as a professional portraitist. Portraits of Constable by himself are exceedingly rare, and practically the only undisputedly authentic self-portrait is this drawing in lead pencil, tinted with watercolor, on white pape which was acquired by the National Portrait Gallery, London, in 1892.

Though only a small work, measuring about ten by eight inches, this portrait drawn by the artist's own hand in 1801, is reputed by tradition to be the best existing likeness of Constable as a young man; though at the Victoria & Albert Museum there is an oil painting of him by Daniel Gardner, painted four or five years earlier. In the National Portrait Gallery there is also a canvas of him, of about 1798-99, by R. R. Reinagle. Contemporary observers describe the "handsome miller"—as Constable was called in his native Suffolk in his young days—as "tall and strong, with regular features and keen, dark eyes." We can easily believe that, in this drawing, the great but always modest artist whose centenary is being celebrated in England this year, gives us a sincere and unflattering picture of himself as he saw himself.

FRANK RUTTER

"Votre travail aura sa récompense"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"RESTEZ fermes et ne laissez pas vos mains défaillir; car votre travail aura sa récompense." Telles sont les paroles réconfortantes au moyen desquelles un prophète cherchait jadis à encourager dans la justice un des rois de Juda. Cette déclaration qui se trouve dans II Chroniques (15:7) est un des nombreux passages scripturaires où l'on voit que faire le bien apporte une récompense. Elle encourage tous les ouvriers d'une bonne cause qui, soit dans le tumulte des villes soit dans le calme des lieux isolés, soutiennent fidèlement les valeurs et les idéals spirituels. La fidélité ne perd jamais sa récompense.

Partout où la civilisation s'est établie, on trouve des hommes et des femmes qui soutiennent sans broncher leur idéal du christianisme; ils appuient la cause de la tempérance; ils s'inspirent d'un idéal élevé en ce qui concerne les rapports de société, l'école, la famille, les organisations de jeunesse, le bureau, l'atelier, les institutions avec lesquels ils ont affaire. Par leur courage et leur fidélité, ces gens-là contribuent tranquillement mais sûrement à ennoblir la pensée collective. Pour ceux qui sont fidèles, cette promesse demeure: "Votre travail aura sa récompense."

Dans le calme de la vie pastorale, un des grands patriarches put recevoir une haute compréhension de ce qu'est la récompense. Voici en effet ce que nous lisons dans la Genèse (15:1): "La parole de l'Eternel fut adressée à Abram dans une vision, en ces mots: 'Ne crains point, Abram! Je suis ton bouclier; ta récompense sera très grande.'" Connaître Dieu, le divin Principe, et s'attacher à Lui, c'est avoir quelque chose qui surpasse de beaucoup le concept humain des récompenses. La Science Chrétienne a révélé aux hommes que la fidélité et sa récompense sont essentiellement spirituelles. A la page 280 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "De l'Amour, et de la lumière et harmonie, qui sont la demeure de l'Esprit, il ne peut venir que des réflexions du bien. Toutes choses belles et inoffensives sont des idées de l'Entendement." La fidélité est donc une qualité de l'Entendement divin; il s'ensuit que dans la mesure où l'on est fidèle à la Vérité, on reflète Dieu, le divin Principe. Discerner ce fait spirituel, c'est commencer à comprendre l'être véritable; c'est entrevoir la perfection, l'intégralité, et l'éternel rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu, au bien.

Dans les enseignements et l'exemple du Christ Jésus, les Scientistes Chrétiens trouvent la plus haute preuve du fait que le travail fidèle est récompensé d'une manière scientifiquement certaine et complète. Parlant aux foules qui l'avaient suivi sur les pentes de la Galilée, le Conducteur les exhortait à mettre en pratique les qualités célestes, et nommait d'une manière définie la félicité qui en serait le résultat. Le Sermon sur la montagne révèle clairement que la douceur, la miséricorde, la pureté, l'amour, la recherche de la paix, ont leur récompense appropriée; que les hommes doivent apprendre à aimer, à faire le bien d'une manière plus consciente, afin d'être "les fils" du "Père qui est dans les cieux" (Matthieu 5:45). Dans ce même grand sermon, Jésus nous dit encore de ne pas nous mettre en souci touchant les remunérations matérielles, si nécessaires qu'elles puissent paraître. Voici son conseil: "Cherchez premièrement le royaume de Dieu et sa justice, et toutes ces choses vous seront données par-dessus."

A mesure que nous discernons le caractère spirituel des enseignements du Conducteur, nous apprécions davantage le précieux don que nous a fait Mrs. Eddy en nous montrant la signification spirituelle de ces préceptes. Elle écrit notamment, à la page 170 de *Science et Santé:* "La causation spirituelle est l'unique question à considérer, car plus que toute autre question, la causation spirituelle a trait au progrès humain." Pourrait-il y avoir un but spirituel plus élevé que celui-ci: reconnaitre que dans la réalité de l'être nous sommes les enfants spirituels de Dieu, Ses idées pures et parfaites? La joie, la gratitude, les bénédictions, les progrès dont s'accompagne cette constatation augmentent notre intelligence spirituelle, encouragent les bonnes résolutions et favorisent notre avance sur la voie qui mène à la démonstration complète de ce pur idéal.

Pour rester fidèles, il nous faut cultiver la compréhension du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu. Discerner scientifiquement que l'homme reflète les qualités de son Père céleste, c'est faire un grand pas vers la reconnaissance et la preuve de l'intégralité spirituelle. Une fois ce but atteint, nous aurons l'honneur, la récompense, la rémunération, les ressources—la beauté et la plénitude du ciel omniprésent, la perfection de l'existence.

Dans la Bible la carrière de Jacob, celle de Joseph, de Salomon, et d'autres personnages, illustrent les récompenses de la fidélité. A mesure que le genre humain obtenait un concept plus spirituel de la Divinité, on voyait croitre le désir de suivre la Vérité. La compréhension spirituelle parvint à son apogée dans la vie sans égoïsme du Conducteur et dans sa victoire sur la croyance à la mort. La fidélité de Jésus et sa compréhension spirituelle illustrent le plus haut concept de l'être.

En réalité, l'homme spirituel demeure là où sont inconnues les normes purement humaines concernant la perte, le gain, les récompenses ou la rémunération; car l'homme créé selon la ressemblance de Dieu est toujours spirituel et complet. "La Science révèle la possibilité d'accomplir tout bien, et incite les mortels à travailler pour découvrir ce que Dieu a déjà fait" (*ibid.*, p. 260). Peut-on s'imaginer une récompense plus complète, plus heureuse et plus satisfaisante que l'intelligence et la démonstration de ces vérités?

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

His Own Best Critic

THE standard of perfection he applied both to himself and to others was very high. Truth and fidelity the most exact, alike to fact and feeling, the nicest aptness of diction, musical beauty, artistic proportion in the composition of the whole, all these he required, and he suppressed, or threw away, scores of poems and hundreds of lines which did not satisfy the requirement. He was not pedantic about rhymes, and distinguished between those occasions when a loose or imperfect rhyme gives really more naturalness and spontaneity than a too strict precision, and those where this precision is demanded, but his ear was in reality as nearly as possible infallible. . . .

Sir Norman Lockyer does not hesitate to write of him as 'The poet who beyond all others who ever lived combined gift of expression with the unceasing study of the causes of things and of Nature's laws.' Tennyson himself indeed was always wanting to alter his lines alluding to astronomical or geological time, to make them accord with the latest pronouncements of science. He was much exercised as to whether he was justified in introducing the wild swan as being found in summertime in the forest of Sherwood.

He was by nature very sensitive of criticism. He was, however, very willing to accept it when he thought it sound.

'Tennyson reads the "Quarterly," and does as they bid him with the most solemn face in the world; out goes this, in goes that. All is changed and ranged. Oh me!' So wrote Robert Browning in 1845. How different from his own reply to his censors, 'What I have written I have written.'

But Tennyson had always his own instinct and intuition, and more and more he found himself in the end his own best critic, and showed himself so in pieces like the 'Flower.' . . .

Many appreciations have been attempted of his poetic place and value. Perhaps the best are still those of his own contemporaries. They are, anyhow, the most interesting, for they are historic and show at any rate what he was to his own day. Two may suffice. The first is from Miss Elizabeth Barrett (afterwards Mrs. Browning), who wrote just after the 1842 volumes came out, 'Tennyson is a great poet, I think, and Browning, the author of "Paracelsus," has to my mind very noble capabilities. . . . But what is wanting in Tennyson? He can think, he can feel, and his language is highly expressive and harmonious. He makes me thrill sometimes to the end of my fingers, as only a true, great poet can.' The next, which I have used beforé, I will use again, from D. G. Rossetti: 'You can never open Tennyson at the wrong page.'

What is he to us today? In this Oxford volume I quote Oxford's Chancellor: 'He is at least these things, "a great artist, a great singer, a great prophet, a great patriot, and a great Englishman."'

What will he be hereafter?

He moved among the men of his time, a natural force, the peer of the foremost, in touch with the humblest, the nation's voice to itself and to other peoples and lands. Yes, but he sang,

> Age to age succeeds,
> Blowing a noise of tongues and deeds,
> A dust of systems and of creeds.

The voice of an age, like that of a man, finds itself, if it lasts long enough, speaking to a strange generation, to 'new faces, other minds.' It can then hope to be listened to only so far as it is charged with an universal, a timeless appeal. Some, nay much of Tennyson's work surely has, and will have that. This it is to be a classic and a world-classic; as such Tennyson has long since taken, and cannot lose, his place.—From the Introduction by T. HERBERT WARREN, M. A., HON. D. C. L., to "Poems of Tennyson." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Ben Love-a-Duck at the Seaside

ALL the way from the Surrey town to the seaside, Ben Love-a-Duck sat looking out of the window. The car ran through lovely little villages and between green fields, beside woods brown in their winter bareness, still pools of water, hedges where last year's autumn had left a golden leaf. The car ran away from storm clouds. In the south, toward which they were speeding, a clear light filled the sky—light reflected from the sea. Ben Love-a-Duck had no idea where he was going; but, when he saw those trunks being packed, he knew there was going to be a change, and he kept a wary eye on the people who belonged to him.

The new home seemed a nice place, full of strange interesting smells, and a fresh salt wind lifted his long curls. He tried to dig a hole in the beach and couldn't; then, suddenly, he saw the water. Queer gray water that came hissing at him, tumbling and rushing in a great hurry, making a noise. Into it he went; for had he not learned to swim in the Round Pond in London, and didn't he know all about the art? The water caught him, swept him out, turned him over, tossed him up. His little black head appeared at the top of the wave; and the next minute he was on the sand, running rather quickly out of the reach of that extraordinary water that laughed at him and tried to catch him. It had been a fine swim; but—well, it was not quite the day for swimming perhaps. And then there were gulls. He knew gulls at the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, but these were different gulls. They sat bobbing on the water that had tumbled him about, and they called out to him how easy it was. All very well, he thought. Gulls are not like a cocker spaniel. He'd show them one day!

He liked the downs better than the sea. Another dog met him, a cocker spaniel, too. "You make your people bring you here often. It's better than that sea down there," he said.

"But I like to swim," barked Ben Love-a-Duck. "I know how to swim, you understand. I am a swimmer!"

"Wait till the summer," said the other cocker. "The sea's fine then."

"I see," said Ben Love-a-Duck. He rushed over the soft short grass on the downs. The wind was delicious. Larks were swinging up in the sky, and the sky was very blue.

M. A. B.

"Your work shall be rewarded"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BE YE strong therefore, and let not your hands be weak: for your work shall be rewarded." These are the heartening words by which an old-time prophet sought to encourage in righteousness one of the kings of Judah. This statement, to be found in II Chronicles (15:7), is one of many in the Scriptures which exemplify how right doing brings its reward. It encourages all those workers in a good cause who, whether in city turmoil or in quiet and remote places, faithfully stand for spiritual values and for high ideals. The reward of faithfulness never fails.

In all civilized places there are men and women standing unflinchingly for their ideals of Christianity; for the temperance cause; for high ideals in social life, in schools, in families, in youth organizations, in offices, workshops, and institutions. The faithfulness and courage of such people are quietly but surely ennobling thought everywhere. There ever abides for the faithful the promise, "Your work shall be rewarded."

A high understanding of reward was conveyed to the great patriarch in the pastoral stillness. We read (Genesis 15:1), "The word of the Lord came unto Abram in a vision, saying, Fear not, Abram: I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great reward." To know and stand for the divine Principle, God, is to have something far higher than the human concept of reward. Christian Science has revealed to men the true inwardness of faithfulness and its reward. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (page 280): "From Love and from the light and harmony which are the abode of Spirit, only reflections of good can come. All things beautiful and harmless are ideas of Mind." Faithfulness, then, being a quality of divine Mind, it follows that proportionately as one is faithful to Truth, he is reflecting God, divine Principle. To discern this spiritual fact is to begin to understand something of true being, something of perfection, completeness, and of eternal unity with God, good.

Christian Scientists find in the teachings and example of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, the highest proof of the scientific certainty and completeness of reward for faithful work. When speaking to the multitudes on the hillside in Galilee, he exhorted them to practice beatific qualities and spoke definitely of the blessedness which would follow. The Sermon on the Mount clearly reveals how meekness, mercy, purity, love, and peacemaking, have their specific rewards, and how individuals should learn more consciously to love and to do good, that they "may be the children" of their "Father which is in heaven" (Matthew 5:45). Jesus further tells us in this great sermon not to be anxious regarding material compensation, however essential such may appear. Instead, he admonished, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

As we discern the spiritual character of the Way-shower's teaching, we appreciate more than ever before Mrs. Eddy's great gift of showing us the spiritual import of his teachings. On page 170 of Science and Health she says, "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress." Could there be any higher spiritual aim than to recognize that in the reality of being we are the spiritual children of God—His pure and perfect ideas? The joy, gratitude, blessing, and progress which accompany this recognition deepen our spiritual understanding, encourage good resolutions and speed us on our way to the full demonstration of this pure ideal.

In taking our stand for faithfulness we should keep clearly in thought the understanding of man's unity with God. Scientifically to discern that man reflects the qualities of his heavenly Father, is to approach the recognition and proof of spiritual completeness. Here honor, recompense, reward, supply—all the beauty and fullness of omnipresent heaven, the perfection of existence—are ours.

Bible illustrations of rewarded faithfulness are found in the experiences of Jacob, Joseph, Solomon, and others. As mankind's concept of Deity became increasingly spiritual, greater willingness to follow Truth appeared. The spiritual understanding culminated in the unselfed life of the Way-shower and his overcoming of the belief of death. Thus did his faithfulness and spiritual understanding exemplify the highest concept of being.

In reality, spiritual man dwells where the merely human standards of loss and gain, reward or compensation, are unknown, for man in God's likeness is ever spiritual and complete. "Science reveals the possibility of achieving all good, and sets mortals at work to discover what God has already done" (*ibid.*, p. 260). Could there possibly be a fuller, happier, more satisfying recompense than to understand and demonstrate these truths?

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Song

A CARDINAL sang in the white birch tree,
high on the crest of a little knoll,
and the notes that fell to the frosty ground
were like crimson words from a silver scroll.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1937

Sales Tax Foes Push Fight In Granite State

Retail Merchants Lead Trek to Concord to Voice Opposition

See Many Dangers

Tax Commission Defends Proposed Levy as Best Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 16—Today, "Anti-Sales Tax Day" in New Hampshire, brought hundreds of merchants and other interested parties from all parts of the state storming into Concord by train, automobiles, and even special buses to express their opposition to the sales tax feature of the revenue bill now before the State Legislature.

Joseph M. Lucier, secretary of the New Hampshire Council of Retail Merchants, declares that more than a thousand merchants and other business men are in the group.

In order to make their demonstration effective, the group is carrying yellow placards and posters and are wearing yellow tags, all of which bear the notice that their wearers are out "to defeat a yellow tax," as they call the sales tax.

Claims that enactment of the levy would force merchants into bankruptcy, drive business out of the State and cause a slump in tourist trade were aired before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Sales Tax Assailed

The retail merchants' organization, claiming it represented 4000 business men, presented five speakers.

Among them, Albert J. French, of Manchester, who said his organization did an annual business of more than $1,000,000 and employed more than 400 persons, declared "the grim spectre of a sales tax presents an alarming aspect to every merchant who sells anything in our state."

John J. Condon, of Newport, saying he spoke for 1500 grocers, declared tourist trade would be adversely affected if the tax were passed. E. F. Holbrook, of Keene, added a sales tax could not be passed on to the consumer because of competition with other states.

Last week the committee heard the tax commission's views urging the tax.

This is not all the retailers are doing to show the Legislature their attitude and ideas on the sales tax. Yesterday the New Hampshire Council of Retail Merchants sent out pamphlets outlining the arguments against the sales tax to each member of the State Legislature.

Wage Strong Campaign

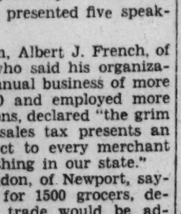
Briefly, the pamphlet points out that retailers cannot continue in business if they have to absorb the 2 per cent sales tax; that it is a tax on the necessities of life and a large part of it must be paid by the people who can least afford to pay; that experience in other states has shown that a sales tax reduces business at least 6 per cent.

Meanwhile, the other side of the case was presented yesterday in Manchester by Judge John R. Spring, chairman of the New Hampshire Tax Commission, addressing nearly 200 assessors, tax collectors, and selectmen from all parts of southern New Hampshire at their annual spring gathering. The tax program, of which the sales tax is a part, was suggested by the Tax Commission.

"When we see that the farms and homes are bearing 75 per cent of the total tax burden in this State and that all real estate pays 92 per cent of the total, and when we consider that uncollected taxes have risen from $1,600,000 to $3,300,000 in 10 years, I think that anyone will agree that we are faced with a tax crisis and a big one, too," declared Judge Spring.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat colder with lowest temperature near 30 degrees tonight; moderate to fresh northwest and west winds, diminishing.

Maine: Cloudy and colder with rain or snow in the north and extreme east portions tonight; Wednesday generally fair and colder.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and colder with snow in north and central portions tonight; Wednesday generally fair and colder.

Vermont: Snow and colder tonight; Wednesday generally fair and colder.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and colder except light snow in extreme west portion tonight; Wednesday fair

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight; Wednesday fair.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest or west winds over the south and central portions, diminishing by tonight, and easterly gales over the extreme north portion, shifting to westerly and diminishing this afternoon or early tonight over extreme north portion; fair weather tonight and Wednesday except rain or snow near Eastport early tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	48	34	Minneapolis	22	22
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	56	36
Chicago	28	14	New York	32	30
Denver	34	34	Norfolk	34	32
Jacksonville	42	42	Philadelphia	32	32
Helena	34	32	St. Louis	28	28
Kansas City	20	20	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	28	28
Miami	58	58			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. March 16.
B—Minimum, March 15

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 1:15 p. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Wednesday, 2:10 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:21 p. m.

Hurley Ready to Speed New Tax Investigation

Boston News Today

Governor to Sign Measure at Once

Swift appointment of the members of the new special commission on taxation and public expenditures is anticipated as the result of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's announcement today he would sign the act creating the commission as soon as it reaches his desk.

At the same time he said he would appoint his three members to the commission as quickly as possible, so that work may begin at once. The legislation must still be enacted in the House and Senate, ordinarily only a formal procedure, although sometimes an attempt is made at that stage to kill the bill.

It is understood Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, has already selected the House members of the committee, they being Representatives Christian A. Herter, Republican "whip," Arthur T. Burgess of Quincy, an authority on taxation, and Patrick J. Welsh, Democratic floor leader. Senator Samuel H. Wragg, President of the Senate, is expected to name Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton as the Senate member.

The Governor has not yet made known his prospective appointees to the commission, but it is expected he will select tax authorities, inasmuch as he proposed the commission in a special message to the Legislature. Of course, the proposed investigation into governmental affairs originated with the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, which obtained the Governor's support for it.

Representative Herter's prospective appointment is viewed by many as an excellent opportunity for the House "whip" to build himself up as an outstanding Republican candidate for Governor in 1938. It is understood Mr. Herter is grooming himself as a possible candidate.

Having served on the House Ways and Means Committee for some time, the Representative knows well the financial workings of the Commonwealth.

Blind Veteran Takes Out Papers

Returned to the United States after having been barred for seven months as an alien, Roy Tessier, blind Canadian-born veteran of the United States Army, is taking steps to see that he is not barred from his adopted country again.

He went downtown yesterday to the office of United States Marshal John J. Murphy for a twofold purpose: first, to thank him for helping him to re-enter this country from Canada and, second, to apply for United States citizenship.

When he becomes a full-fledged citizen, he will be able to make further visits to foreign countries without fear of being refused readmittance when he returns. Accompanied by Mrs. Tessier and Mr. Murphy, he went to the bureau of naturalization and obtained application blanks for himself and his wife.

Mrs. Tessier will help fill out his application and Inspector Fitzgerald promised an early hearing to speed up the procedure as much as possible.

Hurley Names Phelan to Board

When former Gov. James M. Curley appointed Smith J. Adams of Lowell, last December, as chairman of the Merrimack Valley Sewerage Commission, he forgot that Mr. Adams' home lay within the sewerage district and that specific provisions of the bill establishing the commission called for a chairman residing outside this zone.

Recognizing the mistake Mr. Adams resigned.

Today Gov. Charles F. Hurley appointed Michael F. Phelan of Lynn, former member of the United States House of Representatives, to replace him.

The commission plans eventual construction of a trunk line sewerage system all through the Merrimack Valley region.

Bowdoin Head Hits Court Plan

Although a great believer in President Roosevelt's leadership and a life-long Democrat, Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, today notified the Volunteers Citizens Committee of Boston by letter that the President's plan for reorganization of the Supreme Court was both "unnecessary, unwise and a bad precedent that can well be avoided."

While emphasizing his sympathetic attitude toward most of the President's policies, Dr. Sills stated that he would wholeheartedly oppose the court packing as unnecessary because "in the long run the Supreme Court must rest on the confidence of the American people and it cannot retain that confidence unless it interprets the Constitution in accordance with changing conditions and changing needs. If the court remains obdurate in these respects, the people can amend the Constitution as they have done in the past."

Added Dr. Sills:

"I believe that such a plan as the President proposes is unwise because it places too much power in the Executive and threatens the balance between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of our Government.

"I am heartily in favor of provisions for the retirement of justices of the Supreme Court on reaching the age of 70, and I should be glad to support a constitutional amendment to the effect that at the age of 75 retirement should be made compulsory."

Flower Show Crowds Continue

A throng of more than 85,000 nature lovers has already filed into Mechanics Building in the first four days of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's sixty-sixth annual spring flower show, and it has now become apparent that when the show ends Thursday night a new attendance record for these exhibitions will have been set.

Tonight is Governor's Night at the show, and Governor Hurley and Mrs. Hurley, with the members of the Governor's staff, will be received by officials of the Horticultural Society, preliminary to viewing the exhibitions.

Old Merchant Marine Club Members Plan Final Meeting

Port of Boston Log

"Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot" is to be the swan song of those port of Boston shipping people who comprised the membership of the Merchant Marine Club of Boston, Inc., that thrived from 1932 to 1936, and then merged with the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States.

A final get-together of the old members has been called for next Thursday evening at the Boston Yacht Club quarters at Rowes Wharf, where monthly meetings were held under such able "skippers" as Francis Minot, George S. Gibbs and Albert T. Gould, for the four years of the club's existence.

Though the merger with the Propeller Club was effected early in 1936, this week's gathering is the final step in liquidation of the old organization. Appropriately enough the entertainment is as reminiscent of the past as the meeting itself. Capt. Hartson Bodfish of Vineyard Haven, one of the few remaining whaling ship captains, will give a talk on his whaling adventures and experiences in the Arctic.

♦ ♦ ♦

Possibly members of the commodity committees of the New England Shippers' Advisory Board may be sought for weather forecasters because of their accurate estimate of the anticipated freight-car requirements for 1936. At any rate, the board is to meet at the Copley-Plaza Hotel next Wednesday, when shippers and transportation men rub elbows in discussing traffic problems. More than a year ago the commodity groups forecast the expected carloadings for 1936. Today the records show that the actual cars loaded in 1936 varies by only 147 cars, a difference of slightly less than three one-hundredths of 1 per cent.

♦ ♦ ♦

Steps to relieve pier congestion in Boston Harbor are regularly taken—then blocked. But "hope springs eternal" and as news spread that the move of the railroads serving Boston to slice the "free time" in halves allowed on carloads of scrap iron and steel had been abandoned in a compromise with the shippers of old metals, the railroads put forth a new proposal affecting intercoastal and coastwise water-borne traffic. This time the railroads propose to cut in halves the present six-day

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

No 'Sit Down' In R.I. Stores, Parley Agrees

Assurance Given Despite Deadlock in Providence on C. I. O. Effort

To Confer Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16—The first effort of the Committee on Industrial Organization to organize Providence department stores ended in a deadlock early this morning after hours of mediation.

It was agreed at the conference attended by representatives of the following stores: Outlet, Shepard's, Gladdings, Cherry & Webb, and the Boston Store, that no sit-down strikes would result in Rhode Island, despite the fact that no agreement was reached yesterday afternoon.

United States District Attorney J. Howard McGrath represented the store interests and after the meeting he issued a statement which indirectly declared that the merchants would not recognize the C. I. O. but that another conference would be held during the later part of the week.

Joseph Sylvia, reached at the Hotel Woodstock in New York City early this morning, said that the store operators had asked the C. I. O. for an opportunity to study the demands.

Mr. Sylvia, chairman of the C. I. O. in Providence, went, with Horace A. Riviere, vice-president, to attend an emergency session of the United Textile Workers of America to determine the truth of the reported story that the C. I. O. was to take over the entire structure of the U. T. W.

The report that the U. T. W. was to turn over its resources—money, organizers and numerical strength—has prompted discord within the organiaztion. Members of the U. T. W. have openly stated that Francis J. Gorman, president, had no right to put the organization's financial aid and other assistance in the C. I. O.

The majority of the New England unions insist that such action should be left to a convention and that the President should not turn over, except by convention order the resources of their organization.

Mr. Riviere went to New York last night to straighten out the matter, which was given wide publicity over the week end.

Since then, many locals, especially in Maine and New Hampshire threatened to secede, it is said, on the ground that the by-laws of the U. T. U. provide that the executive power and the power to give finance shall be left to the delegates of the convention.

After yesterday's meeting, it was reported that the salesgirls not affiliated with any organization had planned a sit-down strike in two Providence department stores, but the representatives of the C. I. O., with the retail clerks division of the American Federation of Labor, talked to the girls and it was agreed that no demonstration would take place until after the week-end conference with Mr. Sylvia and representatives of the C. I. O.

Capital and Labor On Friendlier Terms In N. E. 'Hot Spots'

By the Associated Press

Capital and labor were on friendlier terms in other sections of New England.

At Central Falls, R. I., 19 employees of the United Nets Corporation, lace and silk nets, gave up plans for an all-night sit-down strike and accepted a compromise offer. Joseph Dognin, plant man-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

New 'Queen of the Skies'

Courtesy TWA

Super-Skyliner Luxury Sleeper Plane

First of a Fleet Designed for Transcontinental Operation Flying Above Pasadena, Calif.

Gift Packages to 47 Governors Start Maine's Big Potato Drive; End to Branding Abuse Sought

Gift Announced as Bill to Tax Growers for Publicity Fund Is Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 16—First-class Maine potatoes need not endure much longer the ignominy of mingling in sacks bearing the No. 1 Grade label with tubers of inferior breed from their own and other states.

After 18 months of persistent effort on the part of Charles M. White, chief of the division of markets of the Maine Department of Agriculture, two federal agencies have set about stamping out abuses of Maine's potato branding law.

The United States Food and Drug Administration and the fruit and vegetable division of the Federal Department of Agriculture have both issued warnings to shippers who have misbranded potatoes. Inspection has revealed, they reported previously, that in many cases culls have been included in sacks bearing the grade one stamp, and in many others shippers have received Maine potatoes of the best grade in sacks bearing that brand, and have mixed other potatoes with them in these sacks without altering the label.

Wells A. Sherman, of the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, wrote letters to Maine shippers and those outside of that State who handle Maine potatoes.

To the shippers in Maine, he said: "This bureau is co-operating closely with the Food and Drugs Administration in the enforcement of the misbranding clause of the act as it applies to shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables, and this warning is being sent with the earnest hope that you and those who use your sacks may use proper care in the grading of the potatoes shipped in them, that they will not be misbranded when they leave the State of Maine."

To shippers outside of Maine, Mr. Sherman wrote: "This letter is written to call attention to the fact that all those potatoes which are misbranded within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act are subject to seizure when inspected."

Federal Agencies Taking Hand in Ending Misrepresentation of Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 16—A peck of fancy Maine baking potatoes is en route today to the Chief Executive of each of the other 47 states, the gift of Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine.

The gift was announced simultaneously with the passing by both branches of the Legislature of a bill which would levy a tax on growers for each barrel of potatoes raised, the sum realized to be used in newspaper, magazine and radio advertising to increase the sale of the Maine product.

Accompanying the gift boxes of tubers, each of which was wrapped in cellophane and nestled in a layer of decorative green trimming paper, was a Maine cook book, a pamphlet on the Maine potato industry, and a letter from Governor Barrows.

In his letter the Chief Executive said:

"I am sending you a little souvenir to introduce to you the world's finest potato from the world's greatest potato country—Maine.

"The variety is the Green Mountain, King of Potatoes, a title that I think you will realize after trial.

"Aroostook County alone devotes 135,000 acres to potatoes and provides nearly one-tenth of the nation's potato crop, surpassing all rivals in quality, quantity and yield per acre—240 bushels being the average—which is three times the national average.

"Potato consumption in the United States has dropped from five to three bushels per capita. Wider knowledge of the Aroostook products should increase the average.

"When better potatoes are grown—Maine will grow them."

Maine began advertising food

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

Super-Skyliner Tests Reported To Boston Men

A new 17-passenger luxury sky sleeper, which completed its 15-hour Department of Commerce tests at Los Angeles yesterday, has been allowed a gross loading of 24,800 pounds—largest of any commercial land plane in the United States—it was announced at the Air Travel luncheon of the Boston Advertising Club in the Statler Hotel today by John B. Walker, vice-president in charge of traffic and advertising for Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., which plans to put 13 such planes in operation on May 1.

The new airliner showed a speed of 218 miles an hour, and its two new-type power plants were rated at 1100 horsepower each for take-off—the highest ever achieved, according to engineering observers at the tests, by motors of similar type.

"One of the most important results of the flight tests was the single motor performance," Mr. Walker said he had been informed by Harlan Hull, T. W. A.'s chief pilot. "Exceeding our own expectations," he said, "the new Super-Skyliner will do 128 miles an hour on one motor at gross loading, holding an altitude of 8500 feet. This is better than half top speed. With normal operating load one motor will keep the plane at 10,500 feet, which is our average cruising altitude."

Other performance figures at gross loading, Mr. Walker reported, showed an absolute ceiling of 24,000 feet; landing speed of 64 miles an hour; climb of 1050 feet per minute at sea level; take-off distance of 900 feet, and landing distance of 1640 feet. With a single engine operating, the climbing rate is 375 feet a minute.

"The engines are astonishingly smooth in developing considerably more power than heretofore," the chief pilot informed Mr. Walker, "and the new type of carburetor will not ice-up. With the new automatic mixture control and constant

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

April 1 Motor Registration Urged at Legislative Hearing

Legislative Hearings

Massachusetts is losing $6,000,000 in gasoline tax revenue by not changing the automobile registration period from Jan. 1 to April 1, Representative Morton E. York of Lynn, declared before the legislative committee on highways and motor vehicles, today.

He appeared to favor his bill changing the registration date, saying approximately 25 per cent of the car owners wait until April 1 or later to register their cars. Should the date be changed to April 1 most of the drivers who now put their cars up for the winter, would drive during the winter months, thus adding considerable money to the gasoline tax fund.

Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, agreed with Representative York, and further advocated a decrease in the registration fee, saying registration of cars was for the purpose of regulation rather than to raise revenue.

Mr. Long contended that during the three months of January, February and March, garage owners are forced to lay off help and sales of automobile accessories drop off.

Mr. York pointed out the January 1 registration date comes at a time when expenses are heavy, being close to the Christmas shopping days. The April 1 date would be a better time financially for most motorists to register, he pointed out.

James M. Keefe, representing the Massachusetts Federation of A. L. A. clubs, favored the proposal.

Charles R. Gilley, chief clerk of the registration division, opposed the proposed change, pointing out that a special commission which studied the subject reported against the shift.

After the first year, he declared, gasoline tax receipts are no larger than under the old system, in other states.

Sidney S. VonLoescke, representing the Massachusetts division of the A. L. A., opposed the change.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tax Inquiry Proposals

The much-harried 1936 special commission on taxation and public expenditures today received further buffeting when several of its proposals came before the legislative committee on taxation for hearing.

Led by Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, several speakers attacked the work of the commission and urged that it should be forgotten as quickly as possible.

The commission has been criticized ever since it began its work, it being obvious that Gov. James M. Curley, by his appointments to the commission, was determined to wreck it. The result was that the commission failed to make a thorough investigation of departmental operations, as it was set up to do.

Not a person appeared to favor the proposals which included increased taxation of savings bank deposits and increased assessment values on public utility company properties.

Mr. MacDonald, a member of the 1936 commission, who has frequently charged the work of the commission was deliberately wrecked, urged that the committee "forget the report of last year's commission." The federation executive declared the commission report "the most doleful document ever printed."

Mr. MacDonald attacked Frank L. Kane, a member of the 1936 commission and a former secretary to former Governor Curley, referring to him sarcastically as "that excellent student of public affairs." While he did not by name mention former Senator William A. Davenport, chairman of the 1936 commission, he attacked his proposal to increase taxes on savings banks, saying it was merely curiosity on the part of the gentleman who made the inquiry. He wanted probably to discover the salaries paid to some bank officials.

Sidney Stone, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce, also lashed the commission's report and expressed the opinion that the new

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What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY WILLIAM WALLACE PORTER, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Organization at Boston University, in Hall of Practical Arts and Letters, 27 Garrison Street, Boston. 8 p. m.

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

Movies

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"The Poet of the Organ," "Popular Science," "Putting on the Dog," Patrick Henry's Speech, latest newsreels and other shorts.

COLONIAL—Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Murder Goes to College," with Roscoe Karns, Marsha Hunt and others. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Crack-Up," cofeaturing Peter Lorre, Helen Wood and Brian Donlevy. Fenway: 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Joan Crawford, William Powell and Robert Montgomery in "The Last of Mrs. Cheney." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young, Ann Sothern and Reginald Owen. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9.

BOSTON — "Night Waitress," featuring Margot Grahame and Gordon Jones. 11:06 a. m., 1:56, 5:04, 7:54, 10:26. Stage: "Park Avenue Revue."

UPTOWN—"Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Plough and the Stars." 1:25, 4:50, 8:23.

EXETER — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew. 2:10, 5:20, 8:35. Also "California Mail," with Dick Foran and Linda Perry. 4:17, 7:30.

UNIVERSITY — "Pennies From Heaven," with Bing Crosby. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Case of the Black Cat," with Ricardo Cortez. 1:55, 5, 8:06. Tomorrow: "Ah, Wilderness," with Lionel Barrymore and Wallace Beery. Also "Private Number," with Robert Taylor and Loretta Young.

Radio Programs

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COOLIDGE CORNER—"Lloyds of London," featuring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:03, 6:10, 9:25. Also "Love Letters of a Star." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

FINE ARTS—"Catherine the Great," starring Elisabeth Bergner and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:25, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Mystic Mountain," with Dita Parlo, French and German, with English subtitles. Also "Evergreen," featuring Jessie Matthews.

METROPOLITAN — "Swing High, Swing Low," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 10:39 a. m., 1:35, 4:41, 7:23, 10:19. Stage: "Rhapsody in Rhythm" revue.

TREMONT — "Special Investigator," with Margot Grahame and Richard Dix. 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:17, 5:18, 8:19. Also "A Night at the Opera," with the Marx Bros. 9:58 a. m., 12:30, 3:31, 6:32, 9:33.

MODERN—"Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:35. Also "Fugitive in the Sky," with Jean Muir and Warren Hull. 10:30 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6, 8:35.

MEMORIAL—"Love Is News," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 11:28 a. m., 2:19, 5:10, 8:01, 10:52. Also "Wings of the Morning," with Henry Fonda and Annabella. 10 a. m., 12:51, 3:42, 6:33, 9:24.

Music

MAJESTIC THEATER—"Carmen," presented by the Federal Music Project, will be given Wednesday matinee, Thursday and Saturday evenings, 8:15. Matinees: 2:30. Wednesday and Friday evenings, also Saturday matinee, "The Blind Girl of Jerusalem." A. Buckingham Simson, conductor.

HOTEL PURITAN—Musical program by the Boynton-Kisiel Trio. 6:30-8:30.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY CONCERT—Boston University Symphony Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler conducting. Annual spring concert. Alumni Hall, Soden Building, 84 Exeter Street. 8.

RECITAL HALL (N. E. Conservatory of Music)—Recital by Muriel Thorley, contralto, Edward Whitlow, accompanist. 8:15.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge)—Concert by Barbara Greenough, soprano, also Chamber Music Class, under the direction of Yves Chardon. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL—Recital by Julius Durleshkaivich, Russian violinist. 8:20.

Other Events

MECHANICS BUILDING—New England Spring Flower Show. Trade exhibits. Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Through March 18.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Air Travel Luncheon. Subject: Advertising and Selling Air Travel. Speakers: John B. Walker, H. B. LaQuatte, Hazel Brooks, W. H. Gannett. Hotel Statler 12:15.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON—50th anniversary dinner. City Club.

MANUSCRIPT CLUB—John Ritchey on "The Finer Sort of Memory." Hotel Vendome. 8.

TRAFFIC CLUB—Athletic Night. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 6:30.

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP—Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury Street. Through March 20.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN'S ASSOCIATION—Charles S. O'Connor on "The Supreme Court and the Constitution." Hotel Brunswick. Dinner, 6:30.

GARDNER AUDITORIUM—Wynant Davis Hubbard on "Africa—Threat or Promise to the White Race?" State House, 7:45.

HARVARD TEACHERS ASSOCIATION—Conference on educational problems. Members of school committees and superintendents of schools. Dr. Payson Smith, chairman. School support, taxation problems, state and federal aid, and the school budget. Dinner. Faculty Club. 6:30.

Tomorrow

Music

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—Dr. Hugo Liechtentritt on "The Idyllic, Pastoral, Elegiac Aspects of Music and Their Reflex in Musical Landscape Impressionism." With musical illustrations. John Knowles Paine Hall. 4:30.

Other Events

BLIND HANDICRAFT SHOP—Annual benefit sale for blind craftsmen. Under auspices of National Civic Federation. 73 Newbury Street. Through March 20.

ROTARY CLUB—Regular weekly meeting. Robert J. Watt on "Labor Problems and Point of View." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL UNION—Esther Forbes and Dorothy Aldis, guests. Luncheon. 1.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "American Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Overseers Act To Prosecute Relief Fraud

Old-Age Assistance Found Given to Families Not in Need

Rolls Reformed

Violations Reported to City Council by Department of Welfare

Prosecution of any persons found to have obtained relief funds through fraud was promised today by James A. McMurray, chairman of the Board of Overseers at Boston.

His statement followed charges by Patrick J. Moynihan, welfare director, yesterday that relatives of public officials were among 30 persons found illegally on the relief rolls.

Steps to remedy the situation will be taken next Monday, Mr. McMurray said, when the Overseers will meet to receive a full report from Director Moynihan about the alleged violations.

Declaring he "suspects the charges are true in at least two cases," Mr. McMurray said any cases that were proven fraudulent would be turned over to District Attorney Foley.

In many cases, persons are receiving old-age assistance who should be supported by sons or daughters or children-in-law, the chairman of the Overseers added. Greater care is being exercised to prevent this hereafter, he said.

A public official receiving $6900 annually, a school principal with a salary of $4900, and a city employee receiving $4600, were listed with 50 other financially independent persons whose relatives have been receiving welfare aid, Mr. Moynihan, reported to the City Council yesterday afternoon.

The 50 cases, recently dropped from welfare rolls, have been drawing $400 weekly from the city for an indefinite period, Mr. Moynihan revealed.

The names of those referred to by Mr. Moynihan were demanded today by Walter V. McCarthy, state Commissioner of Public Welfare, in a letter to Mr. Moynihan, whose post he formerly occupied.

"There has been some abuse of the welfare system in Boston," Mr. McCarthy said.

Recent investigations by the welfare department, under Mr. Moynihan, who was appointed by Mayor Mansfield in January to replace John C. L. Dowling, resulted in these revelations, laid before the City Council.

Mr. Moynihan, despite forthright demands by various councilors, refused to name the public officials whom he found violating welfare rules, and gave no indication that he will do so at a later time. The councilors, however, are still insistent that these persons be named.

Mr. Moynihan's report to the City Council recorded violations of relief regulations as follows:

The mother-in-law of a publicly elected official, receiving $2000 a year from the city and $1900 from the State, has been dropped from the welfare rolls.

A city employee receiving $4600 a year has been forced to pay back to the welfare department $140 which was given to his mother and father for old-age assistance.

The mother of a Brighton school principal, who receives $4900 annually, has been dropped from the welfare rolls after receiving relief for several months.

A father and a mother, living with their four sons, who earned a total income of $150 a week, have been dropped from the dependent aid rolls, a type of relief supposed to be given only to the destitute.

These cases, Mr. Moynihan said, were the most flagrant violations uncovered. A number of women were discovered to be fraudulently receiving mother's aid, which is restricted to widows or to women whose husbands have deserted them. Many of this group had married again and were well supported by their new husbands, though still drawing relief.

Mr. Moynihan appeared with Thomas Collins of the welfare department, who was called to explain about recent investigations. The City Council expressed surprise at the revelations made.

While no action was taken by the council yesterday, members expressed praise for Mr. Moynihan's activity in his short term as director, and encouraged him to continue his practice of dropping violators from the relief roster.

Peltz Is Held In $25,000 Bail

Federal justice moved swiftly today against Harry Peltz, of New York City, accused by G-men of being leader of a large ring peddling narcotics in New England.

Two days after he was arrested, Peltz was arraigned in United States District Court before Judge Elisha H. Brewster, pleaded not guilty and was held in $25,000 bail for an early trial.

He had been held by Commissioner Harry Gutterman in similar bail the day before and immediately indicted by a federal grand jury.

In the same federal court, Judge Brewster today sentenced Philip Murray, of Rutland, Vt., to one month in prison after he pleaded guilty to impersonating a G-man in an effort to obtain $20 from a Green

General Court Hastens Work On Last Batch of 1937 Bills

The Massachusetts Legislature, maintaining one of its swiftest schedules in recent years, today turned toward public hearings on the last 284 of the nearly 2000 bills filed this year, with strong expectations that prorogation will be reached between May 15 and May 29.

Fourteen of the 34 legislative committees have completed their public hearing work and are now busy making reports to the Legislature on matters referred to them. Of the remaining 20 committees, eight have only four measures or less still pending before them for hearings.

The great majority of bills still awaiting hearing are before the House Ways and Means Committee which still has 68 unheard matters, the Committee on Public Health where 52 bills are still unheard, the Committee on Civil Service which must still hear 27 proposals, and the Joint Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Ways and Means group each of which has 23 pending bills.

Harmony in Government

As a result of this progress, throughout the State House are heard expressions of appreciation that the Legislature is tending strictly to business and eliminating as much delay as possible.

Special notice has been taken of the present co-operation between the Legislature and Gov. Charles F. Hurley. To date, there has been no serious disagreement. There has been no evidence of gubernatorial interference, such as in the past two years, when former Gov. James M. Curley succeeded in gaining control of the House and Senate.

Further evidence of swift progress this year is the fact that at the close of business on Saturday the committees had made reports in 829 of the 2000 proposals. With committee hearings practically over, it is expected committee reports will flow in at a much more rapid rate from now on.

The first long debate of the legislative year is expected today when the House considers the proposed repeal of the Teachers' Oath Law.

Child Labor Amendment

Still in committee, awaiting a report, is the proposal to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment, which, while its defeat is considered practically certain, is a controversial issue that may consume considerable legislative time.

Other proposals still in committee include bills to repeal the pre-primary convention system, to establish a $25 per $1000 valuation on real estate taxation, to prohibit diversion of gasoline tax revenue to purposes other than highway construction and to reorganize state departments.

This week the hearing schedule includes a session of the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law on Wednesday to consider redistricting the Senatorial districts and the Representative districts. The districts are redrawn every 10 years to care for shifts and increases in population which result in some districts becoming more heavily populated than others. The bills are expected to cause one of the hardest legislative battles of the year.

Guest

Hazel Brooks
Stewardess of the American Airlines, Speaker at the Luncheon of the Boston Advertising Club

Super-Skyliner Tests Reported To Boston Men

(Continued From Page 9)

speed propellers it acords an unequaled motor operating combination."

Reserve Power Provided

According to Walter A. Hamilton, TWA superintendent of maintenance, Mr. Walker stated, only a maximum of 1000 horsepower for takeoff and 550 horsepower for cruising operations will be utilized ordinarily. This will give a reserve of 205 horsepower for takeoff, due to a spurt horsepower rating of 1205, and a 655 reserve horsepower for cruising operations.

With the new fleet in operation, he stated, the three major airlines operating between New York and Chicago—the TWA, the American Airlines and the United Airlines—will be flying 554 seats between the two cities each day—more than the ordinary capacity of the Pensylvania Railroad's Broadway Limited and the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited combined—with some left over.

"Of course we are not running this service for anything but profit," Mr. Walker declared. "We are only providing this number of seats because we can fill them. That is the best argument I know to show that air travel is an accomplished fact—not something in an experimental stage, as some people still seem to believe.

$100 Fare Forecast

"People are just beginning to realize the full advantages of high speed air travel," he added. "It is striking many of them for the first time, for instance, that they can now spend 14 days of a two weeks' vacation in California, when they live in Boston.

"And in a very short time the cost of a transcontinental flight will be $100—less than the present cost by railroad, plus Pullman."

Another speaker at the Air Travel luncheon was Hazel Brooks, a stewardess on the American Air Lines, who is noted through the fact that she had flown 300,000 miles before she took her first railroad train ride.

Others were H. B. LeQuatte, president of the Advertising Club of New York, who flew over for the meeting, and William Howard Gannett, governor for Maine of the National Aeronautic Associations of the United States and publisher.

Teachers' Oath Issue Back For Further Debate

The teachers' oath issue, a major feature of the past two annual sessions of the Massachusetts Legislature, was due for renewed debate today as the House of Representatives had on its calendar a bill to repeal the two-year-old law.

The issue is expected to be settled in the House. Should the members of the lower branch pass the bill, the Senate is almost certain to concur in the action. If the House of Representatives defeats the repeal bill, it will go no further this year.

The 96 new members of the House hold in their hands the balance of power. Both repealists and oath supporters contend they have gained strength through the revised membership of the House and Senate. Yet it is believed the repealists have actually made gains while the oath supporters have lost some strength. The vote is expected to be close, with the decision in doubt until the last few votes are cast.

What's Going On in the Arts

Chamber Music Concert

The second chamber music concert of the series now being sponsored by the New England Conservatory of Music was given in Brown Hall last night under the direction of Georges Fourel of the faculty. Mr. Fourel was assisted by Virginia Leahy, pianoforte, George Milrood and Harry Van Ham, violins, Newman Goldschmidt, viola and Leigh Elder, cello. The program opened with Mr. Fourel's viola transcription of a J. S. Bach Invention for violin and pianoforte, followed by the Haydn Quartet in G minor, Op. 74, No. 3, and to close, the Fauré Pianoforte Quartet in C minor.

It was especially gratifying to have Mr. Fourel perform his own transcription. One too infrequently hears the viola as a solo instrument, chiefly, no doubt, because solo literature for that instrument is not plentiful. Mr. Fourel has made a faithful transcription, with no embroidery of superimposed material, and his performance gave a maximum of pleasure. Miss Leahy provided sympathetic accompaniments.

The Haydn quartet again reminded the listener of the perfection of the master's work. Not without reason did Mozart acknowledge his indebtedness to Haydn. In this Op. 74, No. 3, lie some of the loveliest measures in quartet literature, especially in the Largo assai. The performers were evidently in complete accord with the ideas of the composer. These four young men have mastered many of the intricacies of quartet performance. Their ensemble is commendable and they play with good taste. Their work is technically clean and only in a few individual instances could one wish for some slight revision, as for instance a more aggressive tone from Mr. Van Ham in his performance of important subsidiary themes and a little less insistent brilliancy from Mr. Milrood.

The Fauré opus is unusually easy listening, suavely written and thoroughly melodious, in the late nineteenth-century manner. It was performed competently. Had Miss Leahy outlined her rhythmic patterns more vigorously, the ensemble would have been improved, but the work was given with obvious understanding and was warmly applauded.

G. M. S.

Currier Gallery

Two special exhibitions of interest are shown at the Currier Gallery of Art in Manchester, N. H.: a selection of Scottish aquarelles and a fine collection of Persian art.

Scotland is rarely designated an art center, and no doubt her artists lose identity by being classified with the English. So far as we can decide from the aquarelles in Manchester, the Scottish handle the medium in accordance with the English tradition. They do not strive for effect, try out new schemes, indulge in bright or audacious colors. The pictures depict the countryside for the most part, and with commendable restraint. They do not command the attention, but once the spectator looks into them, they reveal a quiet, poetic feeling which is especially effective in water color.

The Persian treasures include miniatures and ceramics of the fertile centuries of Islamic art. Exceptionally fine examples there are of the Rhages potteries, delicate wares in turquoise blue, ornamented with small figures. There are earlier wares of heavier texture, bolder design, in which outlines of figures are incised under the glaze. It is interesting to note how beautiful the blue is in these potteries, how it takes on meaning and beauty in the material through firing and under the glaze.

Of the illuminated manuscripts, those of earlier date, though simpler in pattern, seemed to this visitor more vigorous and free. There are some figures done in the mercurial line characteristic of some Persian limners. There are some Mughal portraits, too, done with daintiness and precision, showing how close the Eastern portrayer came to "naturalism" when he was disposed toward making a likeness. To us of the Western world this is far indeed from naturalistic imagery.

D. A.

Tyrone Power
In "Love Is News," Now at the Keith Memorial

Wake Up and Dance

Boston's dull dance season is to be enlivened by several interesting events this spring, according to an announcement made at the Dance Symposium held in the Dance and Drama Studio of the Y. W. C. A. last Sunday afternoon.

The Symposium itself was an event of no small importance, emphasizing as it did the accessibility of the modern dance to the layman as recreation, and its relation to education. The three divisions of the Y. W. C. A. Dance Department—the Business Girls' Group under Janice Jaynes, the Industrial Group under Mary Starks and the Recreation Group under Pauline Chellis—all gave a good account of themselves and of their training. In addition Miss Starks was assisted by the Contemporary Dance Group and Miss Chellis by her Concert Group. Each instructor explained her work and method before the techniques were demonstrated. An inspiriting program.

Of coming events, the most exciting is the promised appearance of Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, with selected members from their groups, in a lecture-demonstration and recital, on Tuesday evening, April 13. The theater is yet to be announced. On the afternoon of that day, from 4 to 6, Miss Humphrey and Mr. Weidman will conduct a class lesson in fundamental techniques at the Y. W. C. A. Registrations for this class (and a rare opportunity it is) may be made at the Hotel Pioneer in the Y. W. C. A. building at Stuart and Clarendon Streets.

Another inviting prospect is the venture of a new dance group banded together by former members of the Humphrey-Weidman Group—Sylvia Manning and Gene Martel, on Tuesday evening, March 30. There are five men and five women in the group. Their program, to be given in the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium, will be in the nature of a tryout, prior to their New York début at the Guild Theater on April 18.

All these events are sponsored by Pauline Chellis, dance director, and Dorothy Rutherford, health education director, of the Y. W. C. A.

Miss Chellis's lecture-demonstration in Sanders Theater, Harvard College, next Saturday afternoon, will, it is said, be the first dance program in the history of the college. As previously announced in this column, she fills this engagement by invitation from the Harvard Teachers' Association and will preface the demonstration with a talk on the modern dance in America and its relation to education. The techniques will be presented in progression, from the beginning of conscious rhythmic patterns in the young child, to the advanced techniques and original dances of the Workshop and Concert Groups.

Miss Chellis has a flair for making the demonstration-recital as entertaining as it is informative.

M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

The single play now remaining on a Boston stage is "Brother Rat," in its fifth week at the Plymouth.

Beginning tomorrow evening, the WPA will present at the Copley a new play, "Bloodstream," for 10 days.

Friday and Saturday evenings, in the courtyard of the Fogg Art Museum, the Poets Theater of Harvard College will present T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral."

The Dwight Deere Wiman musical, "Babes in Arms," will have its first performance at the Shubert theater, March 25.

"The Great Waltz" will open a return engagement at the Boston Opera House, April 12.

From New York comes announcement that Katharine Cornell will be seen in Boston this spring in "Candida" and "The Wingless Victory." She has announced the closing of her New York run for April 10 and is expected to open a two-weeks' engagement here on April 12.

Helen Hayes and "Victoria Regina" are scheduled for the Shubert, Sept. 20.

Survey Demanded In Worcester By Taxpayers' Body

WORCESTER, Mass., March 16—Backed up by the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and promised the support of members of the Worcester City Council, the Worcester Taxpayers' Association has started a drive to force Mayor John S. Sullivan to order a survey of all municipal departments.

Mayor Sullivan, when requested last week by the Chamber of Commerce and the Taxpayers' Association to make funds available for a survey of the departments by the Griffinhagen Associates of Chicago, stated that he would not comply with the request, because in his judgment there was no need for a survey at this time. The Mayor took the stand that such a survey was, in effect, an investigation and would presuppose that something was wrong.

John H. Mahoney, resident director of the Taxpayers' Association, immediately responded with an open letter to the Mayor, in which he said that "the rising tax rate is evidence enough that plenty is radically wrong." The letter read in part:

Budget Increase

"The Mayor demands that something radically wrong be produced before he calls in outside experts to examine the city departments. With all respect we call to his attention the pending city budget, calling for an increase of $1 or more in the tax rate; the previous increases in the rate which have occurred in recent years, and our comparative studies of Worcester and other cities, which prove that there is and has been plenty radically wrong insofar as the taxes assessed on our citizens are concerned."

Mr. Mahoney made it clear that the Association was not seeking an investigation of the city departments "such as was necessary in the street department last year. We do not believe that graft and corruption and dishonesty are the general rule in Worcester. We know that Worcester's operating costs are among the highest of any city in the United States, and we are convinced that the survey suggested will show our conscientious city officials how effectively to remedy this unbearable situation."

Members of the City Council, who favor the proposal, are making plans to push the survey through over the objection of the Mayor. While the Mayor has failed to provide the necessary fund in the budget, estimated at about $15,000, it has been pointed out that there is a way in which it can be done without his consent, by a two-thirds vote.

Council May Act

The members concerned called attention to Sec. 33, Chap. 44, of the Municipal Finance Act, which provides that in case the Mayor fails to transmit to the City Council a written recommendation for an appropriation for any purpose deemed necessary by the Council after it has been requested by vote, the Council, after the expiration of seven days from such vote, upon its own initiative may make an appropriation for such purposes by a vote of at least two thirds of its members.

It is believed that there are a sufficient number of both Republican and Democratic members of the City Council in favor of the survey to bring it about in the mentioned manner, unless the Taxpayers' Association and the Chamber of Commerce are able to prevail upon the Mayor to take the initiative.

Maine Shipyards Get Back Much Of Old-Time Prestige

BATH, Maine, March 16 (AP)—Maine's shipbuilding industry had recaptured today some of its old-time importance.

Not since the feverish war days had yards which once sent tall square-riggers and schooners to the earth's far corners seen such activity.

Naval construction, a demand for modernized fishing craft and renewed interest in the water by recreation seekers kept thousands of shipwrights, long idle, hustling to keep abreast of orders.

At Bath, long the industry's center, the Bath Iron Works Corporation, had $20,000,000 worth of contracts, enough to keep about 1500 workmen busy three years.

Three 1850-ton destroyer leaders for Uncle Sam's rejuvenated navy were on the stocks, two to be launched in 1937. Contracts for two 1500-ton destroyers were in the office safe.

Also under construction was the $300,000 class J Sloop Ranger which Harold S. Vanderbilt hopes to race against T. O. M. Sopwith's British challenger Endeavour II for the America's cup this summer.

Half a dozen high speed, streamlined beam trawlers for Bank fishing either were taking shape or on designers' boards.

Farther east, smaller yards concentrated on smaller vessels. Launching ways at three East Boothbay yards were filled with half-built yachts and one of the firms, Rice Brothers, expected to start work soon on a $234,000 lightship for the Commerce Department.

At Thomaston, famed in the age of sail for its fine ships, the Morse yard was busy turning out beam trawlers and several yachts.

Shoe Workers' Pay Rise

NASHUA, N. H., March 16 (AP)—The International Shoe Company announced today an adjustment of day and piece-rate schedules averaging increases of not less than 5 per cent, effective yesterday.

The pay rise will affect 3000 New Hampshire workers in Nashua, Manchester, Merrimack, Newport and Claremont. The company gave a 5 per cent increase in January and a week's pay bonus in December.

Books Relating To America Make New Dictionary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 16—Robert W. G. Vail, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, has announced the completion of the final part of "A Dictionary of Books Relating to America From Its Discovery to the Present Time." The dictionary was started by Joseph Sabin, 80 years ago, was continued by Wilberforce Eames, and finished by Mr. Vail for the Bibliographical Society of America.

"Sabin," writes Mr. Vail, "is finished, and, as did the monks writing in their scriptoria during the Middle Ages, we have placed after the last entry of our manuscript a fervent 'Laus Deo.' On the title page of each volume of 'Sabin' you will find the following quotation from the preface of Anthony Wood's history of Oxford of 1674: 'A painful work it is I'll assure you, and more difficult, wherein what toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh so no man believeth, but he hath made the triall.'"

Mr. Eames, in taking up the work of Mr. Sabin, said: "It was brave in Joseph Sabin to offer his dictionary 70 years ago, a bravery, a daring, appreciated best of all by those privileged to follow his steps. He promised a preface to the whole work with the last volume, and now the writing of that preface falls to me as his successor. There is really little to say. His ideal and his achievement speak for themselves. His followers are happy to have carried his banner. I am grateful for having received from Mr. Vail and from Miss Green and Miss Watkins, so much relief from details in these later years. To them go my sincere thanks and we all join heartily and sincerely in a toast to the memory of Joseph Sabin."

Miss Elizabeth G. Green and Miss Marjorie Watkins were assistant editors, aided by Miss Geraldine Beard, Miss Edna Watkins and Miss Phyllis B. Chase.

Workers

(Continued from Page 9)

ager, would not reveal the amount. The men had asked $4 increases.

At West Warwick, R. I., and New Bedford, Mass., the rising whine of faster-turning machinery promised new jobs for idle workers. At West Warwick, John J. Flynn, superintendent of the Perennial Dye and Print Works, forecast all 450 strikers who walked out seven weeks ago would be re-employed by the end of the week. The mill resumed operations yesterday under an agreement reached Friday.

At New Bedford, resumption of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's fabric plant gave jobs to 100 and promised 900 more shortly.

Meanwhile at Central Falls, where a sit-down strike shut down the Waypoyset Manufacturing Company Thursday, 800 workers remained idle and an unnamed official of the company was quoted as saying the mill would close as soon as work now in its machinery was run off.

At Lowell, 200 employees of the Phyllis Shoe Company voted to end a two-week strike for a flat 15 per cent wage increase.

Another optimistic note came from Providence, R. I., where a wage increase averaging 5 to 7 per cent affected 600 employees in the plants of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company.

Fixing Up the Office?

YOU MAY NEED
PAINT
MOVERS
PRINTERS
STATIONERY
SIGNS • BOXES
OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Publicity Denied Irish Sweepstakes

A majority of Boston newspapers are free today from front-page publicity for the Irish sweepstakes which annually and illegally draws millions of dollars from the United States. Only two papers published the results of Monday's drawings at Dublin.

This is the result of a recent request of Peter F. Tague, Boston postmaster, that newspapers abide by a ruling of the Solicitor of the Post Office Department at Washington that newspapers using the United States mails may not publish lists of lottery winners.

Opinion of the Supreme Court On Parking Meters to Be Asked

Possibility that parking meters will be tried in Massachusetts grew today as a legislative committee planned to seek an advisory opinion from the Supreme Court as to their legality.

Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams, chairman of the committee on cities, conferred after a public hearing at the State House with counsel for the Senate and instructed him to file such a request with the Supreme Court.

Parking meters have been tried recently in many states, but always with accompanying battles over their legality.

The question to be put to the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Senator Plunkett said, is whether the State has a right to permit cities to use such meters to aid in solution of their traffic problems. In Oklahoma and Florida, meters have been held constitutional from this point of view.

A question which will not be submitted to the court by the committee is whether the State has a right to rent its streets for revenue. In Alabama, a parking meter law, tested from this angle, was held unconstitutional.

Legality of the meters recently installed in Providence, R. I., is being tested before the Supreme Court there from the standpoint of aid to traffic control, Senator Plunkett said.

Earlier, the committee heard Donald M. Macauley, city solicitor of Springfield, say the city council of that city is unanimously in favor of installing parking meters as soon as authorized to do so by the Legislature.

Senator Plunkett said his committee will await the Supreme Court's opinion before making a report to the Legislature.

Old Merchant Marine Club

(Continued From Page 9)

free time allowed on railroad-owned piers, for removal of general merchandise.

Now the lumber trade is up in arms, for huge shipments of rough, sawed and planed boards, planks and timbers are brought to Boston by intercoastal ships from Pacific seaboard ports. Receivers of lumber filed a formal protest with the New England freight association, declaring that it is impossible to take full deliveries within three days and that it is too short a time to remove general merchandise.

Under the proposal, the reduced free time would apply on railroad piers at Mystic, Hoosac, East Boston and South Boston. But those who see the doughnut as well as the hole call the plan a probable forerunner of similar action at piers not controlled by railroads.

Hard hit would be receivers of freight at Boston, and the port itself, which would be at a disadvantage with other New England ports where longer free time is allowed on piers.

* * *

When men reach high or key positions in the public service and neglect to tell the ever-present news hawks about their movements, they invariably pay the penalty of being prominent by reading in the press of "mystery move by high official."

Such a "mystery" was tossed into the laps of Boston shipping men today when it was learned that Sir Gordon J. Lethern, K. C. M. G., C. M. G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the British forces of the Leeward Islands, was coming to Boston on the Canadian National Steamship's liner Lady Drake, due March 29, from Antigua in the British West Indies. Accompanying him are Lady Kate Lethern and their daughter.

Speculation is rife in shipping circles as to the reason for the visit to Boston of the British official who presides at Antigua, the seat of Government for the Leeward Islands. Hugh Alexander Ford, British consul general at Boston, has not been officially advised of the impending visit. Governor Hurley of Massachusetts could throw no light on the subject.

But Sir Gordon will not arrive in Boston unheralded. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, though unaware of the purpose of the visit, plans to meet him at Commonwealth Pier when he disembarks from the Lady Drake, extend the greetings of state and city. However, there will be no presentation of golden keys of the city—since the Lafayette Mulligan incident is too fresh in the memory of embarrassed city chieftains.

Shipping executives ponder on such possibilities as Sir Gordon being en route to England for the coronation ceremonies. Others reflect on the chances of the British official desiring a vacation in New England in a different climate from his domain of 715 miles of island territory, where the population is 130,000.

Sir Gordon has always been assigned to tropical posts, having come to the Leeward Islands from the Governorship of the Geychelle Islands in the Indian Ocean, a group of 101 islands said to be the only tropical islands in the world of granite formation.

When the Lady Drake leaves Trinidad tomorrow, on her northbound voyage, she will begin a trip featured by the presence of British Government officials among the passengers. Henry B. Popham, C. M. G., M. B. G., admiral at Dominica, is to board the vessel for a trip to Antigua, presumably to assume the duties of Sir Gordon during his absence.

Sir Selwyn M. Grier, K. C. M. G., K. T. M. G., Governor and Commander of the British forces at the Windward Islands, with Lady Grier, will be passengers for a brief trip. The Windward Islands contain 493 square miles of territory in which are 180,000 persons. Also to be carried by the Lady Drake before she comes to Boston are: Commander C. D. Melbourne and John M. Knight, secretary to the Government of the British West Indies, going from Grenada to St. Lucia, on an official tour.

Library Science Director Named

The appointment of Herman H. Henkle of the faculty of the library school of the University of Illinois as the new director of the Simmons College School of Library Science has just been announced by Bancroft Beatley, president of Simmons. Mr. Henkle, whose appointment will become effective next September, will fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss June R. Donnelly, who has held the position since 1913.

April 1 Motor Registration Urged at Legislative Hearing

(Continued From Page 9)

commission to be appointed soon will accomplish much more.

Dana T. Gallup and Rutherford E. Smith, representing the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts, attacked the savings bank tax proposal, while Sheldon Wardwell, representing the Massachusetts Gas & Electric Association attacked the proposal to increase assessments on public utility property. He warned that every power company in the state would be forced out of business if the kilowatt hour charge was increased one quarter of a cent.

State Compensation

The proposed state fund for workmen's compensation was opposed as "unconstitutional" today by insurance company representatives, before the legislative committee on the judiciary.

Counteracting point by point the claims of labor leaders who appeared last week to favor the proposal filed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, John W. Downs, legislative agent for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts, presented a lengthy argument against the bill.

He criticized Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, for "having the nerve and the audacity to threaten a committee of the legislature." Mr. Watt threatened a general strike of Massachusetts organized workers if the legislation were defeated.

"It looks," Mr. Downs said, "as though they are trying to force this bill through on a threat regardless of its merits and the constitution."

He pointed out that the proponents testified that Massachusetts workmen's compensation rates had increased 35 per cent in four years. But, he said, they failed to point out that in Ohio the state fund rates increased 75 per cent in four years.

Mr. Downs denied the proponent claim that workmen receive only 30 per cent of the premiums in benefits. He also counteracted the claim that insurance companies were to blame for persons 45 years of age and over being forced out of work.

He contended these people are less susceptible to injury and therefore it is in the interest of the insurance companies that they continue to work.

"Never," he said, "has any insurance company interfered with the employment of a person because of age. . . . I challenge the proponents to bring in authentic evidence that we have interfered with the employment of a single person because of age."

Charles F. Horan placed the Associated Industries of Massachusetts on record in opposition to the bill.

McCormack Talk For Mayor Heard

A possibility that Representative John W. McCormack may become a candidate for Mayor of Boston was neither affirmed nor denied today by his local supporters.

When it was learned yesterday that James Roosevelt, son of the President, and Harold R. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, would ride in Representative McCormack's automobile in the Evacuation Day parade in South Boston, the rumor spread that Mr. McCormack might become a mayoralty candidate.

At the same time, enthusiastic political prognosticators predicted that Mr. Roosevelt's participation in the holiday celebration tomorrow was but a part of his reported plan to seek the Democratic nomination for Governor of Massachusetts in 1938.

Evacuation Day in South Boston long has been a mecca for local politicians and particularly is this true in campaign years. At tomorrow's festivities all who have announced their candidacies for Mayor plan to be in attendance. These include Representative John P. Higgins, School Committeeman Maurice J. Tobin, District Attorney William J. Foley, former Mayor Malcom E. Nichols and former Gov. James M. Curley.

Some speculators asserted that Mr. McCormack would not become a candidate for Mayor unless Representative Higgins retires from the field. This contention was likewise received without comment by Mr. McCormack's local representatives.

Others, however, maintained that Mr. McCormack would not consider becoming a mayoralty candidate because of his important position in the House of Representatives where he has a conspicuous role in Democratic leadership.

Crime Reduced In Boston And N. E. for 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 16—Led by Boston's sharply reduced crime rate, violations of law were curtailed last year in all New England states except Vermont, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's annual crime report indicated today.

In Boston alone, the report showed, there were 1068 fewer automobiles stolen in 1936 than in 1935. There were 322 fewer thefts, 280 fewer burglaries, and robbery, assault and other types of law breaking were correspondingly reduced.

The New England auto theft rate, based on police reports from 50 communities, was 181.1 per 100,000 persons last year as compared with 217.7 for 1935. The burglary rate dropped 12 per cent to 237.3 per 100,000 persons. Other reductions for the area included: robbery 23 per cent; larceny 4 per cent.

Boston's improved record enabled Massachusetts to show curtailment in all crimes. Auto thefts in the Bay State dropped 19 per cent, assaults 23 per cent, burglaries 27 per cent.

Connecticut reports showed larceny-theft rates down approximately 8 per cent, burglary 20 per cent. Rhode Island police reported reduction in every crime classification. New Hampshire reports showed the sharpest decline in auto thefts and larcenies.

In Vermont, however, the report showed sharp increases in all crimes except assault.

Burning Ship at Honolulu

HONOLULU, March 16 (AP)—The burning British motorship Silverlarch, escorted by the coast guard cutter Roger P. Taney, arrived here at 7 a. m. (12:30 p. m., E. S. T.) yesterday. No smoke was visible on the freighter, but fire-fighting apparatus stood by while the crew which had fought the flames for several days prepared to open the hatches.

'Wilderness Road' To Canadian Border Is Half Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURG, N. H., March 16—Cut through the wildest territory in New Hampshire, the new road from this town to the Canadian border is now about 50 per cent completed.

Though the road opens up a new territory and provides a direct entrance from New Hampshire into Canada, the type of construction does not make the road a motorists type highway. Men of the United States Forest Service, who have charge of the work, class the road as a "truck trail" and it is very narrow with frequent provisions for turnouts for passing cars.

"When the work that the Forest Service is willing to pay for has been done," declares Daniel H. Dickinson, chief engineer of the State Highway Department, "it will be for the state to decide what further shall be attempted in the way of improvement. It is my belief that, eventually, the state will order construction of a two-lane gravel road, and this, in course of time, probably will receive a bituminous surface of some sort; a surface much less expensive than concrete or bituminous macadam. So far as we can tell what the future will bring, there probably never will be a traffic demand that will call for anything more expensive on the 'wilderness road.'"

Potato

(Continued from Page 9)

products in 1935, when a series of test campaigns were run in large consumer centers.

Encouraged by the results of the promotion which employed newspapers and radio, Maine potato growers decided on a major offensive after hearing plans for a wide advertising and merchandising program presented by Sturges Dorrance of the Brooke, Smith, French & Dorrance Advertising Company of New York.

Mr. Dorrance was retained for the purpose by the Maine Development Commission, which will administer the potato advertising fund.

Legislative appropriations are expected to make possible a continuance of the advertising of other Maine farm and seafood products which was begun in 1935.

Action similar to that taken by the potato group is expected among growers and shippers of many other food commodities which would supplement the state appropriation for agricultural advertising.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Roosevelt	Mar. 17	Plymouth	Mar. 25	Mar. 16, 8:00 pm	Mar. 17, 8:00 am
Normandie	Mar. 18	Southampt'n	Mar. 23	Mar. 17, 8:00 pm	Mar. 18, 7:00 am
Europa	Mar. 18	Cherbourg	Mar. 24	Mar. 18, 1:00 pm	Mar 18, 8:00 pm
Amer. Banker	Mar. 19	Plymouth	Mar. 28	Mar. 18, 8:00 pm	Mar. 19, 12 Noon
Hamburg	Mar. 20	Cherbourg	Mar. 28	Mar. 20, 1:00 pm	Mar. 20, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Mar. 27	Mar. 22, 4:00 pm	Mar. 22, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

Surplus Imports Mark Confidence In Trade Upswing

So confident are New England captains of industry that the upturn in business is far more permanent than "a flash in the pan" that they are buying and bringing to the Port of Boston millions of dollars worth of raw materials over and above current needs, placing the goods in bonded warehouses to await demands of consumption.

A substantial slice of the total imports consists of raw wool from the primary markets of Australia, New Zealand, South America and Africa. The price of wools in those countries has advanced during recent months to new highs for the past six years. Yet, mills and wool dealers show no hesitation in bringing in far more than they did last year, piling up a reserve in bonded warehouses.

Other commodities, too, and foodstuffs, manufactured goods and general merchandise, pour into Boston under the stimulus of reciprocal trade agreements and intensified demand, quickened by the more rapid tempo of industry and business.

Gain Over Last Year

Last week alone, importers brought $2,525,400 worth of merchandise from overseas into the port of Boston, for warehouse storage. And this, in addition to $3,721,001 worth of imports for immediate consumption, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs declared today. When contrasted with the $916,717 worth of goods coming in for warehouse for the same week last year, the significance of current industrial confidence assumes greater proportions, Mr. Maynard said, more especially when it is realized that a year ago, Boston's commerce was described as "booming."

Wool imports last week amounted to 8,639,573 pounds, bringing the total thus far this fiscal year (July 1, 1936, to March 13, 1937) up to 105,023,823 pounds. This is nearly 4,000,000 pounds ahead of the entire 12 months of the previous fiscal year, Mr. Maynard said. "But the record is even greater for the Massachusetts customs district (Boston and 10 sub-ports) with 12,956,283 pounds entered at Lawrence, 312,239 pounds at Springfield and 250,243 pounds at Worcester, a total with Boston, of 118,542,588 pounds thus far this fiscal year," he added.

"At Boston alone, customs officials handled last week, 12,750,535 pounds of wool, including the week's imports of 8,639,573 pounds, 3,564,134 pounds withdrawn from warehouse for consumption and 556,828 pounds withdrawn from warehouse for transportation to other ports," Mr. Maynard said.

Import Duties Rise

"Flourishing commerce spells larger income for the Government and $30,638,422 has been collected at Boston in duties on imports, thus far this fiscal year, a gain of nearly $8,750,000 over collections for the similar period last year," he said.

Prosperity in world commerce of the port of Boston, pictured in figures for last week follows:

	Week ending Mar. 13, 1937	Year Ago.
Inports for consumption	$3,721,001	$2,264,049
Imports for warehouse	2,525,400	916,717
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	1,129,123	510,228
Duties Collected	1,167,347	788,241
Wool imports (pounds)	8,639,573	3,786,034

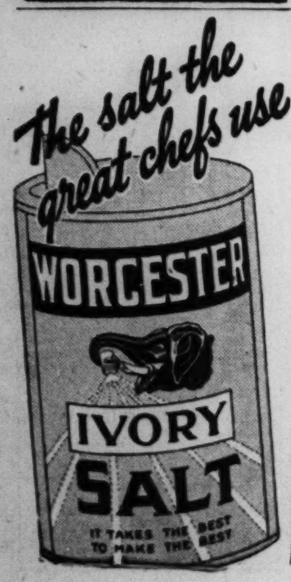
New Paper Is Planned By Providence Company

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 16 (AP)—Walter E. O'Hara, managing director of Narragansett Race Track; his wife Cle M. O'Hara, and his attorney, Raymond J. McMahon, have filed with the Secretary of State incorporation papers for the Providence Tribune Company.

The papers authorize conducting of a general newspaper business in Providence, and authorize the incorporators to acquire, print, publish and conduct a newspaper business and generally to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and publishers.

Something you eat today will taste BETTER because of BURNETT'S pure VANILLA

The salt the great chefs use



Visitors for Boston From German Galleries

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Items From the Loan Exhibition of German Art Coming to the Boston Museum

Left—"Nanna" Canvas by Anselm Feuerbach, Loaned by the Landeskunstsammlungen, Stuttgart
Right—Portrait of Elector Frederick Christian of Saxony, by Anton Raphael Mengs (1728-1779), Loaned by the Germanische Nationalmuseum, Nuremberg

World Co-operation On Textiles Urged

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The International Labor Office said yesterday an unsatisfied potential demand for textile goods was a major factor in an international struggle for markets.

The statement was part of a report on "The World Textile Industry" which will be presented to a conference of textile producing nations scheduled to convene in Washington April 2.

It minimized the importance of curtailment in productive capacity, but found, instead, that "the consumption of textile goods in many countries is still much below what may be regarded as a reasonable minimum and below what fairly paid workers in a few countries already are in the habit of consuming."

The report cited a need for a common program of international cooperation to promote orderly development in the world textile industry and to assure a good living standard for its workers.

Maine Pay-Roll Tax Brings $1,119,141

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 16 (AP)—The Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission says that it has received $1,119,141 in payroll tax money from 2023 firms employing 160,000 persons.

The funds, the Commission explains, were received from those affected by the state's unemployment compensation law by reason of having eight or more persons in their employ. The commission notes that it has received reports from 4141 other firms which are not required to pay a tax on their payrolls.

Chairman Clifford A. Somerville pointed out that today is the deadline date for employers coming under the law to submit their tax contributions. Delinquent employers, he said, will be charged interest at the rate of one per cent a month on amounts due.

Rare German Art Exhibition At Boston Museum for Month

Aglow with rich colors of Gothic painting, special galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts open to the public tomorrow for the display, until April 15 inclusive, of the collection of rare German art borrowed for exhibition in this country by the Oberlaender Trust and the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation. Already these works, consisting of more than 200 paintings and drawings, have been shown at museums in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago and Brooklyn. When they leave Boston they will have one more showing, at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, before returning to Germany.

Exhibitions of German art outside of the land of their origin are very rare, the paintings of Holbein and the sixteenth century graphic art constituting the entire acquaintance for many persons with a culture which preserved the Gothic tradition in its purity longer than any other European country. The display at the Boston Museum includes a number of masters whose works are seldom seen in America, artists representative of the highest German achievements, such as Altdorfer, Strigel, Feurerbach, Baldung, Zeitbloom, Konrad Witz, Amberger, Hans, Friedrich.

From the great period of German art immediately following the Reformation, early in the sixteenth century, come the paintings of Dürer, Grünewald, Holbein, Cranach, Burgkmair, Altdorfer and Baldung. Landscapes by Dürer and Altdorfer show the awakening to nature as a subject. The German romantic movement, little known outside of Germany, is represented in paintings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and expresses through these works a clearly defined period in German intellectual history.

Mrs. Helen Appleton Read, who, at the request of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation, assembled the exhibition, states in her introduction to the catalogue, "German art is almost never 'art for art's sake,' but rather, art for the sake of a philosophy of life: an attitude which the Latin concept of art rejects. German artists are romantic, mystical, irrational. They are concerned with emotional, philosophical or scientific problems. An Albrecht Altdorfer expresses the German's mystic union with nature in his landscapes of the German forest; Albrecht Dürer was interested in the world of science and metaphysics; and Caspar David Friedrich, in his 'beseelte Landschaftern' was an exponent of transcendental idealism."

Mrs. Read, critic and lecturer, had the co-operation of some of the most distinguished scholars and museum directors in Germany. On Wednesday afternoon, March 17, at 3 o'clock, she will lecture on "German Art Past and Present," in the Museum lecture hall. The ministry of culture appointed Dr. Eberhard Hanfstaengl, director of the Nationalgalerie, Berlin, to serve as chairman in Germany, for the exhibition. Acting with him, as advisors on old master paintings and drawings were Dr. Ernst Buchner, director of the Altere Pinakothek, and Dr. Friedrich Winkler, director of the Kupferstichkabinett in Berlin.

Five centuries of art are represented, and the gathering together of a collection representative of German art qualitatively as well as historically is considered a notable achievement. Paintings in German museums are jealously guarded by statutes which make it exceedingly difficult to obtain loans for overseas exhibitions.

Mail Chief Lauds Rail Competition

What modern competition is doing for the railroads is indicated in an official announcement today from Superintendent John F. Dinand of the Railway Mail Service:

"Superintendent Dinand announces that due to competition between the Boston & Albany Railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, B. & A. train No. 36 is now running about on time. This train had been running late for some time."

Scituate Port Work Urged by Fishermen

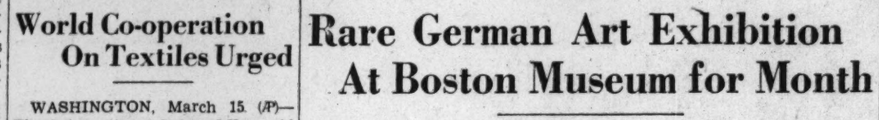
WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—Public servants and fishing industry representatives told the Board of Army Engineers yesterday improvement of Scituate Harbor, Mass., was necessary for development of a needed harbor of refuge.

Led by Frank S. Davis, manager of the maritime division of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, they urged the board to recommend to Congress modification of the existing project to extend the north breakwater 300 feet eastward and to provide an anchorage basin 10 feet deep and 900 by 1500 feet in area. The division engineer had recommended a smaller development.

New Moravian Bishop

BETHLEHEM, Penna., March 16 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Paul Schweinitz, treasurer of missons of the Moravian Church in America for 38 years, became the sixth bishop of the church in the United States. A descendant of Count Nicholas von Zinzendorf, who founded Bethlehem nearly 200 years ago, the new bishop took office March 14 in the historic Central Moravian Church of Bethlehem.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Do Re Mi Trio	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"Dan and Sylvia"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Checker Board: music	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board: music	Pete and Joe	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	"Magic Island"
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Talk, "Finding Yourself"	variety program	Earl Lawrence Serenaders	Dinner concert
6:30 Ruth Chilton; Danny Coffey	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": record	Dinner concert
6:45 "Pretty Kitty Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup": record	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa": sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties": chorus	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30 Alexander Woollcott, talk	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Family Party": harrator;	vocalists; instrumentalists
7:45 **Boake Carter, news comment**	"Happier Lives": sketch	features; music	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall:	Jackie Coogan in 'Billy the	Russ Morgan's Orch.; soloist;	"Romance in Rhythm"
8:15 soloists; orchestra	Kid'; Westerners group	popular vocal group	"Romance in Rhythm"
8:30 **Al Jolson; Parkyakakas;**	**Edgar A. Guest in Welcome**	Wayne King's Orchestra	Sidewalk Quiz
8:45 **guest star; orchestra**	**Valley: dramatic sketch**	Wayne King's Orchestra	Mario Braggiotti's Orchestra
9:00 "Watch the Fun Go By"; Al	Ben Bernie's Orch.; Gertrude	"Vox Pop"; Wallace Butter-	Hugo Mariani's Orchestra
9:15 Pearce and His Gang	Berg; Connie Boswell	worth; Parks Johnson	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:30 **"Jack Oakie's College"; Judy**	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	**Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-**	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:45 **Garland; George Jessel;**	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	**worth; Conrad Thibault;**	Third period, Bruins-Toronto
10:00 **college talent; Benny Good-**	WBZA Players: sketch	**Francia White; Trudy**	hockey game
10:15 **man's Orch.; orchestras**	WBZA Players: sketch	**Woods; Johnny Green's Or.**	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:30 Garden talk	American Legion anniversary;	"Hollywood Gossip"	"Poe's Tales"; sketch
10:45 Musical Americana	Gen. Malin Craig	Carol Weymann, songs	"Poe's Tales"; sketch
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Dick Gardner's Orchestra
11:15 Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	String ensemble concert
11:30 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	"Dreams of Long Ago"; song	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	dramatizations	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist," in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, "Gospel Singer."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; soloists; orchestra; broadcast from Washington State College.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Montior Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Do You Want to Write?"; Margaret Widemer, novelist; sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:15 WAAB, "From the Mayor's Office"; talk, Mayor Mansfield.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Famous Violins"; recitals by NBC Orchestra members on old violins.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Your Hit Parade"; Abe Lyman's Orch.; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Vic and Sade," sketch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Postmaster General James A. Farley; Alfred E. Smith.

Worcester Pay Increases Affect 15,000 Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., March 16—A checkup of the various concerns in Worcester and Worcester County that have granted voluntary increases in wages to their employees within the past 10 days indicates that about 15,000 workers will benefit to the extent of $2,000,000 by the end of the year. Most of the increases average about 10 per cent, but a majority of the concerns granting the increases failed to adopt the 40-hour week.

Of the raises granted in Worcester, the largest in total are those of the American Steel & Wire Company, and the Norton Company. The wire company's increase of 10 cents an hour on the basic labor rate means that about 4000 workers of that concern will have $750,000 more to spend this year than last year. The 40-hour week adopted by the company will mean a substantial increase in the number of employees on the pay rolls.

About 3200 will share in the Norton Company raise. Factory workers were granted 10 cents an hour more, while all salaried workers received a boost of $4 a week. This will mean an additional half a million dollars more to those concerned.

Nearly 1000 workers in the Worcester, Clinton and Palmer divisions of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Company will share about $200,000 as the result of an increase of 10 cents an hour to factory workers and a 10 per cent increase for salaried employees.

An increase of 10 per cent by the Heald Machine Company will affect about 875 workers. This will include workers in the five branch offices in the Middle West as well as those in Worcester.

A partial list of other employers who have granted increases follows: F. H. Pfeiffer Company, Worcester, 10 per cent increase to 350 workers and the hiring of 50 additional workers; B & W Footwear Company, Worcester, 10 per cent to 300; C. A. Grosvenor Shoe Company, Worcester, 10 per cent; J. Nelson Manning Company, shoe manufacturers, 10 per cent; Wiley-Bickford-Sweet Corporation, Worcester, slipper manufacturers, 10 per cent to 600; Metropolitan Cleaners and Dyers, Worcester, 10 per cent to 100; Manning Gibbs Shoe Company, Worcester, 10 per cent to 160; Persons Majestic Manufacturing Company, Worcester, 10 per cent to 200; Kleven Shoe Company, Spencer, 10 per cent to 100; Allen-Squire Shoe Company, Spencer, 10 per cent to 100; Bates Shoe Factory, Webster, 5 per cent to 400; Webster Shoe Corporation, Webster, 5 per cent to 800, with another 5 per cent in May; the Brown Shoe Company, Worcester, 10 per cent to 1000; the Johnson Steel Company, Worcester, 10 per cent and the 40-hour week.

New Wing for Smith Library Reflects Trend in Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., March 17—One hundred and fifty carrels for private study will be provided for the students of Smith College in the new wing of the Smith College library, which will be completed in June. This features will allow for uninterrupted individual study in accord with modern trends in education advocated by Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of the college.

The addition to the library will house 250,000 volumes. At the present rate of expansion, this will provide space for about 25 years of growth. In addition there will be 10 seminar rooms, 32 faculty offices, rooms for special collections, administrative offices and work rooms for the staff, a drama room, space for the archives of the college, a room for the display of new books, where opportunity to read is given, and a chapel. An observation space for astronomy will be on the roof.

The carrels for individual study will be placed in the stacks, wherever space allows. Each girl will have a separate table, with the best lighting facilities possible, where she may work in seculsion, with the books she needs to consult. It is probable that the carrels may be reserved for a limited time for the students who require the books in the adjacent stacks.

When the present building was erected in 1909, emphasis was placed on having everyone in the class read the same books at the same time. This led to extensive duplication of books reserved for collateral reading. The present tendency is, at least for the advanced student, toward individual attention, special assignments and independent work. This has been recognized in the curriculum by the introduction of special honors and more recently by a change in general honors which permits juniors to select and continue work on projects that especially interest them. This individual work will be guided by members of the faculty whom they have selected as advisers.

In addition to changes in the methods of study in the past few years, the growth of the library has been constant. The number of volumes has increased from 30,411 in 1909 to 243,205 at the beginning of 1937, the largest collection in any woman's college.

The addition will consist of six floors. The stacks will take the central space forming a core surrounded by the offices, seminar quarters and special rooms, including one for League of Nations publications, a faculty lounge, and a projection room. This last is a dark room for microphotography, a new development in the filming of books to be magnified by projectors. This process it is said makes rare books available and more durable than bound volumes and newspapers. It also economizes on space. More complete plans for this room await the perfection of the instruments for projection.

Worcester Refers Bribe Talk to Court

WORCESTER, Mass., March 16 (AP)—The Worcester City Council last night referred to the district attorney testimony taken by a City Council committe which heard four council members testify they were offered bribes or threatened with harm to influence their vote in the selection of an assistant superintendent of public buildings.

The contest for office was between Jasper Rustigan, choice of a Republican caucus, and Ernest M. Pickford, also a Republican, who now holds the office.

Councilmen David J. McGrath (D), Joseph V. Ladner (R), Leo A. J. Charbonneau (R) and Harry Longwell (R) had given testimony, the committee reported to the council, either that they had been offered bribes or had received by telephone threats of bodily harm.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

The Coeducational College With a Woman President

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Mrs. Prexy' Holding Down a Difficult Job

But Takes It in Her Stride and the College Thrives Under Her Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Durant, Okla.

When the First Lady visits the Southeastern Teachers' College at Durant, Okla., on March 18, she will be greeted by a first lady of another order—said to be the first and only woman in the world to be "prexy" of a major coeducational institution.

She is Mrs. Kate Galt Zaneis, and if Mrs. Roosevelt's coming were postponed two months, her visit would make a gala anniversary of that exciting May when two years ago Mrs. Zaneis was installed president.

Her appointment was looked upon with skepticism. Southeastern by its very location had suffered more political footballing than any other state college. Because this section of Oklahoma had provided the State four of its eight governors, it consequently had been torn with the ironic compensation of increasing patronage. Although the college's reputation had dwindled, and there was sideline talk of converting it into another type of school, still there were many who felt it unwise to trust its president's chair to a woman.

Had to Meet Opposition

State criticism was not stilled by the fact that Mrs. Zaneis had long been a recognized educator. In the days when a woman county superintendent was a novelty, Mrs. Zaneis served two terms, and established 12 accredited high schools. This at a time when some rural neighborhoods were afraid of any deviation from little one-room schools. Something was being taken from them! And neighbor men faced each other across school yards with guns in their rebellious hands. She had served on the Citizen's Committee of Education, upon whose investigation House Bill 212 was enacted. This bill, providing means whereby school terms throughout the State would be of equal length, and teachers would be assured of redeemable warrants, embodied Mrs. Zaneis's hobby—as she terms it—the conviction that a State is obligated to all children of all people to provide equal educational opportunity.

Yet even so, the Durant townspeople lifted their eyebrows, and said in certain tones that "petticoat rule can bring no good to our college." The concern echoed to the campus on the hill. The new president understood how this concern could be. The Sunday afternoon we walked over the campus with its not too many buildings (some classes are held in the vestibules), she explained why she sympathized with those early critics. "Why, I could easily understand their fear. After all—many people in this part of my State have cared for Southeastern a long time. They were only being wise to be concerned."

But then she had little time for repartee. She had to work—and fast! All the State's authority seemed to hurry itself to launch her presidency with dramatic emphasis. Immediately the State Legislature sliced $12,310 off the salary budget. The State Board of Education passed a requirement that all teachers in state-supported schools should have a master's degree wtih a major in the subject of their teaching. And within a week Mrs. Zaneis—president barely two months—had to make her year's recommendations

Odd Game Of Solitaire

She tells of the odd game of solitaire she played that week of nights. Each card was marked with name, years of service, qualifications, teaching-load, salary of each teacher. Many times she shifted the cards while the town clock tolled its shame to the president who burned later-than-midnight-oil. There was reason to be perturbed: the cards were frank. This college—her own alma mater, in fact—that she was determined to build on Merit, and merit alone, was staffed with 54 instructors. One fourth were receiving as high as $275 a month; three fourths less than a fair living; many as low as $75. Many women, whose tenure was twice that of men with the same qualifications and teaching-load, were receiving as much as $100 less a month.

Today Southeastern's minimum salary is $1800 a year. Some few on the staff are earning less than before the adjustment, but 44 are earning more. There is no discrimination between men and women. Tenure,

Mrs. Kate Galt Zaneis, President of Southeastern Teachers' College at Durant, Oklahoma.

teaching-load, qualifications, are the three determining factors in scaling the salaries. No other state-supported college in the State has attempted such a standard.

Returned to The Twelve Counties

While these fundamental adjustments were taking place the college has been returned to the 12 counties for whom the State Legislature in 1909 made the grant. There is no more talk of altering the school's character, for a new thing is taking place, and yet it is 27 years old:—this ideal that Southeastern Teachers' College should serve the 12 counties in its territory.

When Mrs. Roosevelt visits the campus, 2000 boys and girls who are seniors in southeastern high schools will be guests of "their college." The occasion is the Annual Senior Day. In the afternoon they will listen to Mrs. Roosevelt talk on "Peace." Afterward they will walk through the president's office and shake hands with Mrs. Roosevelt. Then they will take their box lunches and their orangeades and stroll over the campus where next year they may be in school.

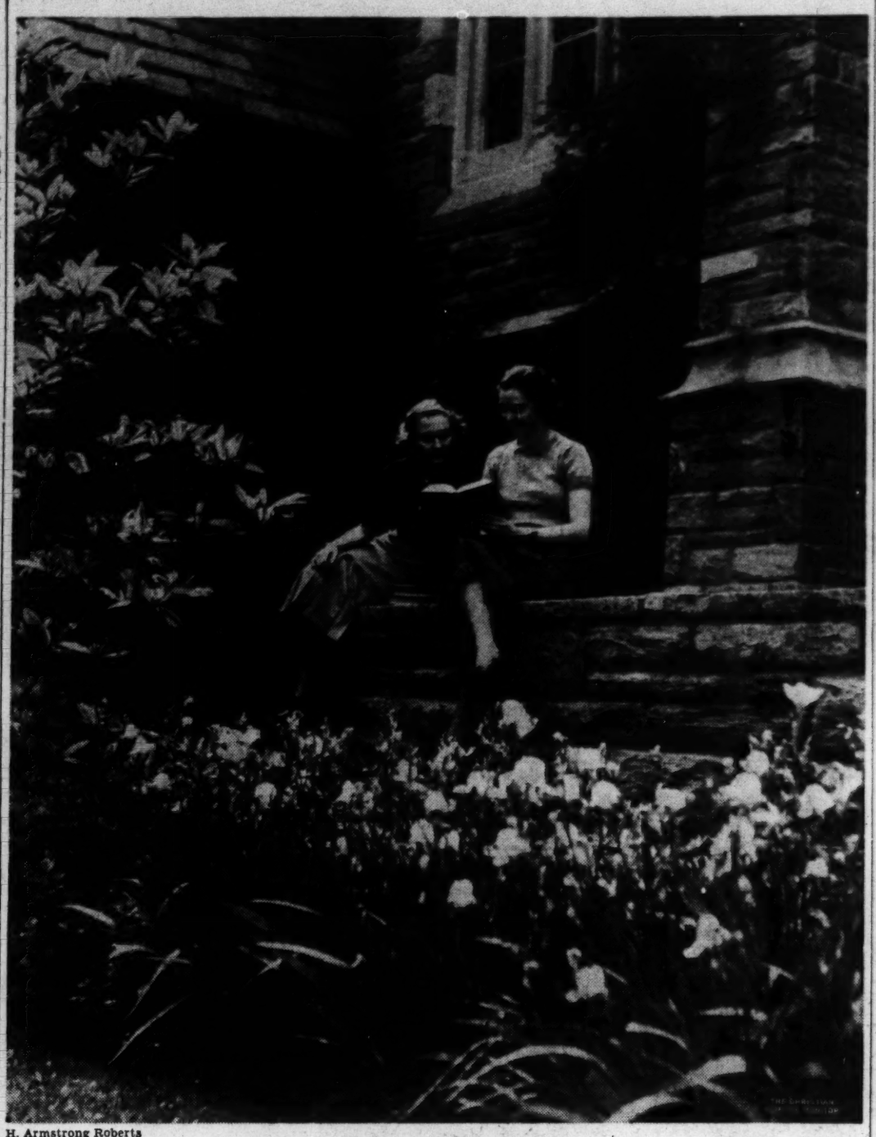
It is in a large measure due to such occasions that Southeastern's enrollment increased 30 per cent last year. To actually serve the people, President Zaneis believes, the College must be adopted by the families in its territory. So in early summer Community Meets are held every week for three months—each county bringing a program to the outdoor amphitheater. During school terms a visiting teacher is available through the College to any rural schoolteacher who needs mature help with her problems. Student welfare committees, on which all faculty members serve, relate themselves to the students all-round happiness. Whenever necessary any member of these committees may travel into the home town if the student will be aided by the visit. Expenses for this service come from a Friendship Fund which is made of free-will contributions.

When Mrs. Roosevelt Is Welcomed

It may be an indication of the speed with which Southeastern is entering the lives of its families that Mrs. Roosevelt must speak twice in one day. And that in the evening at her reception following the Citizen's Dinner in the once-a-store-room basement, the citizen's committees from the counties will form a gay part of the receiving line, standing proudly under resplendent county banners made of the colors of "their college."

There will be some in attendance who will be proud in their knowledge that among colleges offering four-year courses, the Southeastern Teachers' College has a national reputation for serving the greatest area—an area equal to that of some states. Within a radius of 200 miles from the State Capitol there are five state-supported colleges, but Southeastern occupies a solo position that makes it practically an oasis in its area's educational desert.

At a time such as this when 27 per cent of the State's relief families are found in these 12 counties, when 900 students apply for the 90 jobs NYA allows Southeastern, when no other college is available within these counties, it is a happy situation that there should come to Southeastern a president such as Mrs. Zaneis.



H. Armstrong Roberts

Spring at College—Remember Its Magic?

Is there anything dearer than the familiar old campus bathed in the soft fragrance of early spring? Do you recall those first gentle days after the long winter, when daffodils flowering in the President's garden suddenly made you forget how busy you thought you were, so that you and one of your pals lingered for hours on the steps of the chapel telling each other your dreams when you should have been reading economics? With that expansive, looking-into-the-future feeling that comes when the quaint brown caps from the tree-buds begin to float on every breeze, the hoary old buildings become backgrounds instead of enclosures, and every entrance and sheltered corner within the college gates has its drapery of students. Not much studying, perhaps, but those dreamy spring days are unforgettable.

Rural Versus City Teaching

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you recall the interesting discussion in this column some time ago concerning the challenge to teachers offered by the rural school? Here is further light on the subject.—Chairman.

From a Teacher-in-Training
California

Dear Chairman:

I have read the Youth Round Table at various times and found it quite interesting and stimulating. This is the first time, however, that it has actually stimulated me to the point of writing. The question that afforded this stimulus was that of rural vs. city schools which was raised by Miss U. H. of the State of Washington in the meeting of February 2. As a teacher-in-training (getting ready to graduate) in a State where the rural school is by no means extinct, I am naturally very much interested in this question.

In the first place, it seems to me more and more as I go along that no one should enter any branch of teaching unless he has "much ingenuity, courage, and a sense of humor." No setup is perfect, not even in the training school, and the teacher is the one who has to supply the deficiencies.

Regarding the comparative merits of teaching in a city system or in the country, it seems to me that each is a special kind of a job requiring special interests. In the city, unfortunately, the emphasis frequently has to be on overcoming difficulties due to city life, such as crowded and unhealthy housing, undernourished children with insufficient outdoor life, etc. The teacher must combat those social influences which lead to crime. This is not equally true of all city schools, of course, but it is characteristic of city schools in contradistinction to rural schools.

In the rural schools the main problem is one of a different kind. Often talent is buried in children in the country, which might have become manifest if the child had grown up in an environment which included more cultural contacts. It is the duty of the teacher to discover these latent tendencies and develop them as far as possible. This, of course, does require a great deal of ingenuity and a cultural background on the part of the teacher.

It seems to me that even in the city the teacher must put forth an effort to become acquainted with the children and their background. After all, we are teaching the children themselves, and what we teach them must be conditioned by their interests, needs, abilities, previous knowledge, etc.

I believe there is a real challenge in the rural school. It is a field where a great deal of helpful work can be done.

These are just my ideas as they come now. Perhaps after I have really been teaching for awhile they will be changed or modified. I should like to hear some other opinions on the subject.

Perhaps as I am new to the Round Table, some data about myself would not be amiss. I am 25 and in my senior year at the Santa Barbara State College. I am working for the junior high school and elementary school teaching credentials of the State of California. My minor subjects are mathematics and science. I am doing practice teaching in the junior high school in eighth grade social science and in the elementary school in fourth grade social studies, reading and art. I am much interested in music, especially in the form of symphony concerts.

(Mr.) H. T. A.

On Climbing Upward
Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

It is almost a year since I wrote my first letter to the Round Table from my home in Vermont. That letter brought several fine friendships which I have deeply appreciated. In that letter I spoke of waiting before going to college. I'm still waiting, not mournfully but joyfully and taking courses one doesn't find in college. That is why Mr. K. H.'s letter so interested me. He evidently has waited much longer than I and has reaped a great deal from his experience.

I now have the privilege of working in an organization which aims toward universal peace and understanding. This in itself is a study in international friendliness and cooperation. Everyone has something to give, and no matter how busy the day, it is work which brings the knowledge that someone, in Africa, China, or America has benefited by it.

Life in a large city also presents courses, particularly if it is a city of historic interest. Old houses, old streets, old ships, are always fascinating to me. And people — how many types, how many nationalities, are found on just one run in the subway. Of course, there is the wide variety of subjects to take up after working hours at university evening classes. You are always being educated, but it depends on you whether you climb upward or tumble back from the facts gleaned. Best wishes to everyone of the Round Table.

(Miss) B. V. S.

It is fine to "tune in" on you Round Tablers who are on the job educating yourselves right where you are. It is an inspiration to all of us.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

What Does a Girl Need to Know About 'Math'?

Beaver Bases Socialized Course on Answers From Women to Questionnaires

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"When a person calls up for a permanent in two weeks," one of the girls wanted to know, "is that short-selling?" The eleventh-grade girls at Beaver Country Day School, Brookline, Mass., had been studying stocks and bonds as part of their "socialized math" course, and were taking up short-selling at this point. The lively questions and answers flew back and forth. The students became so interested in the class discussion that sometimes half the pupils were all trying to say something at one and the same time.

More than once during the hour Mrs. Ruth Sayward, the teacher, laughingly said: "Put your hands down; it's my turn to talk!" And she always had something interesting to impart.

For Would-Be Financiers

The girls frequently brought the subject right down to their own lives, like the hair-minded young lady above, or else took part in a dramatized form of the question on hand. When the tenth-grade pupils were studying corporations, for instance, they pretended that they were incorporating a business for ideal school shoes. They became shareholders, elected a board of directors, and went through all the steps of declaring stock dividends, issuing bonds, borrowing money from the bank, making out their balance sheets—and, finally, failing!

It was hard to believe that these students, learning about money and banking, business organization and law, stocks and bonds, insurance, and what not, were taking mathematics. Their course is indeed different from the accepted mathematics courses of most secondary schools. Students at Beaver Country Day School delve into the intricacies of geometry, algebra and trigonometry only if they have a natural aptitude and love for these electives. All, however, are required to take socialized mathematics in the tenth and eleventh grades. Although up to about 50 per cent of the work includes mathematical computations, as when pupils figure interest on $1000 at 6 per cent for so many days, even those who would ordinarily complain, "I can't do it," strive instead to master such operations because the material as a whole is so worth their knowing.

One of the classes was interested, naturally, in filling out income tax blanks. Mrs. Sayward had secured a number of them for her girls, instructing them to fill out two different blanks with the data they obtained from cases she described.

At another time the class was studying graphs, in an equally practical manner. The students divided into three groups, each girl in one group constructing a graph that a leading citizen in a community might use in her campaign for a new hospital; in the second group, for a new school; and the girls in the third group constructed graphs to show how the tax-payer's money is being spent.

Remodeled on Sound Basis

Life is full of mathematics. That is the theory upon which Everett Smith, headmaster of Beaver, and Mrs. Sayward have built the course. They have tried to treat the subject in a new and meaningful way. This means that a good deal of the mathematics in the old sense of the word has been dropped out as useless, while much that formerly was placed outside the field, or else not treated at all, has been included.

This recent remodeling of the mathematics course has a sound basis. In the beginning, about six years ago, questionnaires were sent to American women in the home and in business or professions, asking what mathematical knowledge they considered to be useful in their daily lives. The responses were illuminating, showing as they did all the numerous mathematical activities of life that a woman needs to know, including not only those in which she participates personally, but also those which she is apt to read about in magazines and newspapers.

Starting with these ideas, and developing with the demands of the students themselves and with suggestions from parents, mathematics has changed from an unrelated unit, of interest only to the few, to a vital subject of equal interest and value to all. Mr. Smith believes—and he is not the only one—that such a course is practical and highly important not only in his private school for girls, but also for every public school in the country.

Course in General Information

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Roxbury, Mass.

This year there has been a special effort in Roxbury Memorial High School to provide a background of general information about the students' own environment and about common cultural facts. With all the freedom that is given young people and the constant parade of entertainment passing before them in the offerings of radio and movie, one might suppose that a fair amount of such information would be absorbed, but quite the contrary seems to be the case. A hazy blur, with facts distorted, is more often the result, and many facts that are generally assumed to be common knowledge do not seem so well understood as when life was simpler and the home the center of social intercourse. This does not mean that the ways of yesterday are superior to those of today, but that whatever we can do to fill in gaps will be a help toward building a richer experience.

The effort that the Roxbury school is now making to fill in these gaps may seem like putting the cart before the horse, but if the horse and cart only get together, it is hoped they will arrange amicably their proper relationship. So at least a beginning has been made in acquiring a varied body of facts against which new knowledge can be evaluated.

As this is not a part of the regular curriculum, only a few hours throughout the year can be devoted to it, and it was necessary to find a method which should be compact and which would appeal to the students as having an element of fun, so that they would be likely to give the matter some thought outside of the teaching hours.

The popular "question-and-answer" method seemed the most adaptable, and each member of the faculty was asked to provide two questions, with the answers, which should cover some apparent lack of information or which might present some fact which everyone should know. It was the plan to have this first set of questions entirely objective, concerned with the outward aspects of everyday living.

When the material was assembled and grouped according to topics, there was found to be a body of about a hundred facts including such items as:

What are the colors of the City of Boston flag?
Where is the Widener Library?
Where are the two city rose gardens located?
What is a bread and butter letter?
Who is the mayor of the City of Boston?

The method of presentation was left to the home-room teacher, but whether the class was conducted by simple question and answer or by a game the interest was unflagging.

Toward the middle of the year it seemed time for a second installment and this time the questions were of a cultural nature as:

Who said,
"Tho I am native here
And to the manner born"?
Who or what is Big Ben?
Give the dates of the beginning and close of the Civil War.
What is psychology?
What is the first book of the Bible?

With each presentation pupils were interested in seeing their own deficiencies and took genuine pleasure in remedying them, but in order that the game element should not obscure the real reason of the course, toward spring a written test was given in each home room. The questions were graded, the more difficult ones for the upper classes, and, while the greater part of the material was taken from the questions already presented, some new questions were added to give zest. These papers were corrected by the class officers and as a climax to the year's work, an oral competition among the winners from each room will be held in the Assembly Hall.

Summer Courses Abroad

Every year a greater number of Americans include in their trip abroad a few weeks' residence and study at one of the many summer sessions offered in Europe. Such residence is not only less expensive than travel but affords the further advantage of intellectual stimulation and an opportunity to become acquainted with the people of the country.

Generally speaking, the foreign summer courses are held during July and August. The length of the courses varies from a week to four months, the majority lasting from four to six weeks. The student may enter a course at any time during the period of the session but usually not for less than two weeks and in some cases not for less than a month. Since the foreign summer sessions are not organized for credit, there are no entrance and no final examination requirements. Many institutions give a certificate or diploma based upon an examination and a fixed minimum of attendance. This is given only upon request and cannot be translated in terms of "credit" granted by American colleges as in the case of an accredited summer session in the United States.

* * *

This year, for the first time since 1932, the American Academy in Rome will hold a six weeks' summer session for teachers and graduate students in the classics, history, and related subjects under the direction of Prof. Henry T. Rowell of Yale University. The history of the City of Rome from the earliest times to the reign of Constantine will be studied with particular attention to Roman life and manners in the Ciceronian Age and the Early Empire. Extensive readings of the chief classical authors will be required. The lectures will be given in the Academy building, before the monuments, and at the sites. Sites outside the city having literary and historical association will be visited. The enrollment will be limited to 60 and will include only those intending to execute the full six weeks' program. The Academy certificate, recommending credit in American Graduate Schools, will be presented on completion of the work by examination.

* * *

Summer courses in Belgian art and culture are to be inaugurated at Brussels this year under the auspices of the Belgian Ministry of Public Instruction. The courses will include: general course on Belgian civilization for teachers and students of history, art, language, and culture; French literature with particular reference to writers of Belgian origin; and Flemish and modern Belgian art. The courses will be conducted in French and English.

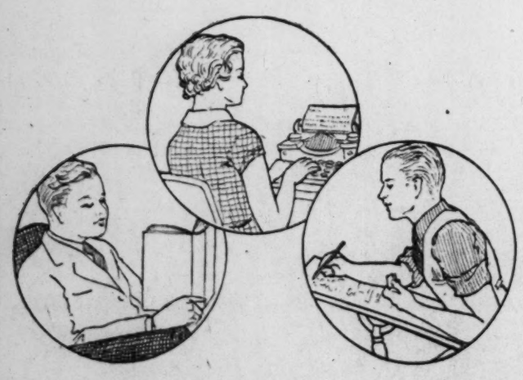
Tuition fees at foreign summer schools are reasonable and carefully selected lists of living quarters, including hotels, pensions, and private families willing to take paying guests are available.

A complete list of summer sessions abroad, "Holiday Courses in Europe, 1937," is available at the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Mass. Price 75 cents.

Additional information may be obtained from this Institute, which takes registrations for some of the foreign universities.—From News Bulletin of the Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

Script Catalogues

If you are looking for educational radio scripts which have been found successful, write for the catalogue just published by the Script Exchange of the Educational Radio Project. The catalogue lists 53 scripts available through the Script Exchange, classified according to subject. Each script is described briefly, covering its general purpose, the number of characters, length (in minutes), and rating of difficulty to produce.



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Business and Industry • # Cotton Mills in Week Sell Three Times Average Weekly Output • Commerce and Finance

Italy Shows Low Yield During 1936 On 3 Staple Crops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—On the occasion of the assembly of farmers here, entitled to awards for their activities in the so-called wheat campaign, Signor Mussolini distributed 722,000 lire in prizes for the highest wheat yields obtained, the scientific adaptation of lands to crop needs, the improvement of forage crops, stock farming and corn crops.

The higest yields obtained were 4.56 tons of wheat per hectare (2471 acres), on a lowland farm, 3.79 tons on a hill farm, and 3.79 tons on a mountain farm.

Before distributing the prizes Signor Mussolini spoke on the past agricultural year, which he said could not be called a brilliant one. The yield of the Italian farmer's three staple crops had been low. For wheat it was about 20 per cent below that obtained in 1935, for grapes 25 per cent below and for olives 27 per cent below. This loss has been offset to some extent by a 20 per cent increase for corn, 9 per cent for rice, 35 per cent for haricot beans and 18 per cent for potatoes.

Cocoon Yield Doubles

The yield of silk cocoons had doubled, the sugar-beet crop had been a normal one. The heavy rains had secured abundant forage crops, which had been beneficial to farmers, enabling them to restock their farms. The hemp crop, which has greatly increased in importance, had been good and prices remunerative. Indeed, as far as the price level was concerned, it had been satisfactory throughout the year for all farm products. In securing remunerative prices the system of compulsory pools for wheat, hemp, and cocoons has given good results and will be continued.

Wheat pools were first organized on a voluntary basis in 1930, when only 6600 tons were thus handled; the next year the quantity rose to 45,300 tons, in 1932 to 58,800 tons, in 1933 to 89,306 tons, in 1934 it jumped up to 500,000 tons and in 1935 it rose to 800,000. The 25 associations formed for this purpose in 1930 had risen to 262 in 1935.

All wheat grown in the country or imported from the colonies or foreign countries, including temporary imports, must be consigned to the wheat pools under a new bill presented to Parliament, which sell it for the farmers at fixed uniform prices for the several qualities, deducting only the small cost of storage, all other costs and profits for marginal activities being eliminated. Price manipulation and speculation are avoided under this system.

Pools Pay Farmers

The value of the wheat is advanced in block to the pools by banks authorized to transact agricultural credit, and with the means thus placed at their disposal the pools pay the farmers. Should, the agricultural credit banks finance the pools in part by subsidies from the bank of issue, they are required to reduce or extinguish such credits progressively with the money received for the grain sold. The pools pay the farmers by delivering checks on the banks against the line of credit opened in their name.

The prices paid in 1936 were 1180 lire per ton for soft and 1330 lire for hard wheat on the farm. The carry-over from one crop year to another is credited to the pool for the ensuing year. The report accompanying the bill points out that "we are living in a period of controlled economy, and we must not hesitate to complete control by an organization which safeguards and regulates the sale and price of staples of primary social importance."

Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Kroger Grocery & Baking Co. reported for the four weeks ended Feb. 27 sales of $19,468,987, compared with $17,535,336 for the like period of 1936, an increase of 11 per cent. For the first two four-week periods of 1937 sales were $38,256,078, a gain of 11 per cent over the $34,349,138 reported for the like period of the preceding year.

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Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
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Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15

Westinghouse 1936 Net $5.74 a Share; Earned $4.53 in '35

NEW YORK (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. earned net income in 1936 of $15,699,291, equal to $5.74 a share on the common stock. This compares with $11,983,380, or $4.53 a share in 1935. The company's executive offices are in Pittsburgh, and plants are located at Pittsburgh, New York, and Attica, N. Y., South Philadelphia, Derry and Sharon, Penna.; Chicopee Falls and East Springfield, Mass.; Cleveland and Mansfield, Ohio, and Newark, Bloomfield, Belleville and Trenton, N. J.

Orders received amounted to $185,521,304, an increase of 48 per cent over 1935.

Sales billed totaled $154,469,031, an increase of 26 per cent over 1935.

Unfilled orders at the end of the year amounted to $48,490,919, compared with $27,137,075 at Dec. 31, 1935.

The company reported an extraordinary expense of $1,875,960 incident to rehabilitation of plants in flooded areas.

On Dec. 31 curent assets amounted to $111,933,138 and current liabilities $15,268,600.

Boston Edison Earns Net of $8.38 a Share Against $9.43 in '35

Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston reports a net income of $5,170,907 for the year 1936 after depreciation, interest, amortization, federal income taxes and surtax on undistributed profits, equivalent to $8.38 a share on the 617,161 shares of capital stock outstanding at the end of the year. This is compared to a net of $5,045,787, or $9.43 a share on 534,875 shares in 1935.

Operating revenues during the year were $31,667,395, compared with $30,673,107 in the preceding year. Current assets at the close of 1936, including $2,450,592 cash, amounted to $9,450,267 and current and accrued liabilities were $4,846,116, compared to cash of $4,289,651, current assets of $11,184,137 and current and accrued liabilities of $4,291,916 at the end of the preceding year.

Total assets as of Dec. 31, 1936, were $178,919,802, compared with $181,823,778 at the close of 1935. The profit and loss surplus was $1,876,250, against $1,478,053.

Ontario Province Reports Surplus Of Over $7,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Increased by succession duty collections of $15,500,000, and with increases over the estimated budget in other departments, the revenue for the province for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, 10 months actual and two months estimated, will reach an all-time high of $92,221,809, it was announced by Premier M. F. Hepburn, as in his capacity of provincial treasurer he presented his third budget speech in the Ontario Legislature.

In his summary he reported ordinary revenue $92,221,809, ordinary expenditure $72,374,079, and excess of revenue over expenditure $19,847,729. Unemployment direct relief and administration thereof amounted to $12,500,000, leaving an interim surplus of $7,347,729.

Highlights of the budget included the announcement that municipalities are to be granted a subsidy equalling one mill on the assessed value of all rateable property; the abolition of the amusement tax on admission tickets to theaters, race tracks and various forms of amusement on June 1; reduction of license fees of commercial vehicles by 25 per cent, and the suggestion of a possible downward revision of all motor license fees for next October; township roads subsidies increased $300,000; unemployment relife costs of $12,500,000 paid out of ordinary revenue; mental hospital building program to cost $2,650,000 announced; forecast expenditure of $14,587,350 on highway construction; assumption by the province of the full cost of pensions for the blind; estimated revenue from succession duties for 1937-38 placed at $16,000,000; and a surplus of $2,282,905 forecast for 1937-38.

Although he budgeted last March for a surplus of $597,985, Mr. Hepburn explained that revenues were collected in excess of the amount estimated, and after paying the cost of unemployment relief and providing for sinking funds by the expenditure of more than $900,000, he was able to report a surplus of $7,347,729.

He also reported a reduction of $33,000,000 in the gross debt; of $26,000,000 in the outstanding debenture debt, and a cut of $12,000,000 in the outstanding Treasury bills. He estimated that March 31 next the gross debt will be $658,611,588 as compared with total liabilities of $689,558,513 as of March 31, 1936.

News Notes—France

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Exports to United States—France's declared export trade with the United States in 1936 registered a 20 per cent gain in value compared with the preceding year. Merchandise shipments to the American market amounted to $67,536,860 in 1936 against $56,455,279, an increase of $11,081,581. Shipments of gold from France to the United States totaled $599,611,698 in 1936, compared with $947,128,672 during 1935, a decrease of $347,516,974, or about 37 per cent.

Paris Exposition—Expenditures in connection with the Paris International Exposition, which is scheduled to be opened May 1, will probably reach $45,000,000. At the present time the outlay is estimated at $40,000,000, of which $29,700,000 are provided by the Government and the city of Paris. The balance of $10,300,000 is to be met out of what may be called working profits. Entrance fees at 30 cents per person are expected to bring $9,140,000, allotments of space $630,000, and sundries $365,000.

Dressmakers Raise Prices—The French dressmaking industry is pessimistic over their prospects this year in the American market. The large establishments have made special efforts to stimulate their foreign business, which for several years past has been at a low level. Recently, however, because of increased production costs, they have had to sharply advance their prices, a development which it is felt will have a tendency to cause foreign buyers to limit their purchases.

Coal Industry—While labor difficulties somewhat impeded progress in the coal industry of France during 1936, it was able to enter the current year in a notably improved position. The increased demand for coal has resulted in the employment of an additional 6000 men in the French coal mines. It is reported at least 20,000 more workers are needed. Coal production in 1936 amounted to 46,146,613 metric tons, a decline of 2 per cent compared with the preceding year and the lowest recorded for any post-war year. French consumption in 1936 is estimated at 69,500,000 metric tons, an increase of 1,820,000 tons over 1935. Total imports totaled 20,907,000 metric tons, an increase of 1,189,000 tons compared with 1935.

Record Traffic at Nantes—Despite reports of depressed trade in France, the port of Nantes handled nearly 3,000,000 tons of merchandise in 1936, an increase of about 25 per cent over the 1935 total. Although the first months of 1936 registered traffic below normal, a strong advance began in June which continued through the remainder of the year. The totals for 1936 confirm the increasing importance of Nantes as a port for French Colonial trade.

Petroleum Consumption—Consumption of petrolemu products in France during 1936 registered a 10 per cent increase over 1935. Consumption totals for the two years were, respectively, 4,507,545 metric tons and 4,086,616 tons. Increased consumption of heavy gasoline, gas oil, fuel oil, lubricating oils and road oils accounted for the increase. Domestic refineries now supply about two thirds of the requirements of the French petroleum market.

Public Works—The comprehensive public works program planned for France during the current year is expected to alleviate adverse conditions prevailing at the present time and start the country on the road to permanent economic improvement. The total credits now available in France for public work activities amount to $325,000,000. This amount is to be distributed in the fields of housing, education, art, tourism, agricultural and industrial equipment, improvement and enlargement of highways and buildings and travel and transport. When these improvements are finally completed it is expected that the standard of living in the country will be substantially raised.

Tin Plate Production—Tin Plate production in France during 1936 has been estimated at about 90,000 tons, practically identical with the total reached in 1935. Tin plate exports declined sharply during the past year, shipments totaling only 12,000 metric tons in the first 10 months, against 30,000 in the like period of 1935. This lower export trade is attributed in part to a higher demand in the domestic market during the final half of 1936.

Cotton Imports—Imports of cotton into France in 1936 exceeded to a considerable degree those of the preceding year. Total arrivals of ginned cotton in the first 10 months of 1936 amounted to 243,794 tons compared with 165,146 tons in the like period of the preceding year. The value of imports was $72,500,000 compared with $48,200,000 in 1935.

Private Aviation—Government assistance in the development of private aviation in France is to be considerably expanded during 1937. The plan includes intensive theoretical and practical instruction for young men. Such clubs number about 180 and have a total of 150,000 members, with 1300 planes owned by individuals or groups. Clubs participating in the popular aviation program will be supplied with planes without cost, and credits will be allotted for the upkeep of flying equipment and the training of students.

Population Increases—France's population increased by about 70,000 in the five-year period between 1931 and 1936. The census taken on March 8, 1936, showed the population of France was 41,905,962, compared with 41,834,923 in 1931. The number of foreign residents in France was 2,053,507, a decrease of 437,416, compared with 1931.

Street Sees Further Commodity Price Rises, Firmer Money Rate

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the light of recent dramatic developments in the commodities markets, the obvious turn in the trend of bond prices, the existence at present of an unusual crop of rumors in Wall Street at the present time, and the evident concern of Washington authorities over the financial situation, the time appears ripe for reporting a few conjectures on the economic outlook, now in circulation in the Street.

The uptrend on commodity prices appears likely to continue. A tight statistical position exists in most of the metals, and appears possible in the leading farm commodities. Demand exceeds supply, and appears likely to increase faster than supply can increase, in most commodities.

Increased supply can perhaps temper the rise, it is thought, but not stop it. All restrictions on copper production have been abandoned, both here and abroad. Tin production quotas were belatedly increased last week to 110 per cent of base quota. The International Rubber Regulation Committee meets this week and another increase in quota appears likely.

Steel operations appear destined to go virtually to capacity. Secretary Wallace has urged the farmers to produce more this year, and the domestic allotment scheme, which subsidizes production instead of restriction, is again being revived in Washington. Fourten and one-fourth-cent cotton and $1.50 wheat appear likely to stimulate planting this spring. The world appears to be turning back from its dalliance with scarcity economics.

Price Increase May Continue

But it is not expected that capacity will stem price increases for some time. It will take quite a while for this capacity production to get under way. It takes three months for copper from the mine through the refinery. Expanded quotas for tin and rubber come into effect slowly. Just as it proved impossible to slow production down in 1931-1933 as fast as demand shrank, so it appears unlikely that production can be geared up fast enough to meet the rate at which demand can increase.

The rise in demand appears to be remotely related to government borrowing, in this country to make war on unemployment and economic insecurity, in Europe, to prepare for international conflict. Under such circumstances governments appear likely to carry their purchases and expenditures to the limit of their borrowing capacity rather than to curtail expenditures for budget-balancing reasons.

One probable consequence is a shift of emphasis in international trade from the maintenance of high barriers to increased concern over available supplies. The trend from 1929 through the depression was toward higher tariffs, quota systems, currency control, etc. The breakaway began with the abandonment of the fixed gold exchange value for the pound, dollar, and franc. A recent straw in the wind was the reduction in the British tariff on pig iron; a corresponding possibility is the rather vague discussion of limits to be placed on the export of American scrap iron and copper, basic war materials which are moving rapidly out of this country.

World economic conferences in recent years have largely consisted of futile efforts to stem the increase in import barriers, but the latest conference, at Geneva, was aimed at discouraging the rise in export barriers. A few years ago every nation wanted cash; now every industrial nation wants raw materials.

The banking portfolio of this country seems likely to undergo a major change this year as a result of rising commodity prices. Nineteen hundred and thirty-six saw a 25 per cent increase in commercial loans. A substantial further increase is expected this year. Commercial loans fell off steadily during the nineteen-twenties, which was a decade of stable commodity prices; but in a period of rising commodity prices innumerable business concerns which formerly financed working capital out of security issues or plowed in earnings are likely to return again to the banking system for short-term commercial loans.

See Interest Rate Rise

Likewise the increase in recent years in bank holdings of high-grade bonds, particularly government securities, seems likely to be reversed. Last week, for the first time in many years, the government security holdings of the New York City reporting member banks showed a decrease from the same date of the previous year. In its latest bulletin the Federal Reserve Board showed that for the last half of 1936 the New York member banks cut their government holdings $554,000,000. Interior banks have lately begun to follow in the steps of the New York banks. The downtrend in bank holdings of Government bonds began about the middle of 1936, and almost at the same time the current upturn in commercial loans began, following a three-year period of little change at about half the 1920-1930 level.

Wall Street opinion appears to be that the 2½ per cent coupon offered by the Treasury in its Dec. 15 and March 15 financing will be the low for this decade. General expectation is that these obligations will soon be down to par, against a high since issuance of 101-22/32 (yield, 2.38 per cent to maturity).

There is very little expectation in Wall Street that the pretensions of managed credit will stand up in the coming inflation period. The most obvious difficulty, of course, is that modern credit managers try to face in two directions at once, whereas credit management from its inception under the Bank of England in the eighteen-seventies until the last 10 years has been a single-minded business of keeping the financial district liquid and solvent come what may to the government and the unemployed.

In short, "credit restraint" and "easy money" are considered in the Street to be incompatible. The break in the government bond market on Friday, for example, has been attributed to stories out of Washington that when Mr. Eccles lunched with the President before the latter's departure for Warm Springs, curbs for the present rising prices were discussed. Such curbs mean, in orthodox credit textbooks, a tightening of money rates in the inner money market. Such hardening of rates, however, means that government bonds must tumble; in fact one obvious way to achieve such higher rates would be for the Federal Reserve to push out some of its portfolio of government securities. This, however, would mean abandonment of "easy money" policies, and consequent raising of the cost of government borrowing.

The Street has pretty much changed its mind about the effect of the Social Security Act on Treasury finance. The midwinter interpretation was that the act would result in a gradual retirement of outstanding Treasury obligations—unless the fantastic provisions of the Old Age Reserve Account were abandoned. The Administration is not now expected to abandon these provisions, but Congress is expected to take full advantage of the pay roll taxes for spending purposes.

The attention given to the recent proposal that Old Age Reserve funds be invested in federal low-cost housing, for example, was taken as a straw in the wind. When allowance is made for last year's bonus payment as a non-recurring outlay, and adjustment is made for the realization of the Treasury on capital assets such as RFC loans, the Treasury is currently running deeper in the red than ever, and this Administration is not expected to balance the budget at all.

The present prospect is that all the excess reserves of the member banks may be dissipated by the end of 1937, in consequence of the increase in reserve requirements on May 1, and the added reserve requirements which will be necessary to underpin the coming rise in commercial loans.

Restraining Credit Dangerous

This is by no means taken in the Street to mean that the rise in commodity prices is to be curbed. The orthodox interpretation of credit management is that when interest rates rise, borrowers are discouraged. Actually, higher rates may serve only to encourage lenders. Moreover, conspicuous steps taken by credit authorities to curb expansion and strengthen themselves have the notorious habit of being followed by an opposite and unintended bullish reaction. The end of the year may see the member banks heavily in debt to the Federal Reserve System, with interest rates substantially higher and commodity prices still rising.

An outstanding reason why the Washington authorities are unlikely to do more than shadow-box with rising prices is that actual measures of credit restraint are highly dangerous. If they work at all they are likely to take hold with disastrous force and put the whole prosperous trend in reverse. This is why central banking authorities are famous for their timidity, and as they gradually educate Washington officials they will undoubtedly communicate this timidity to an officialdom not over eager to take the bearish side of anything. New York bankers have stressed this point in off-the-record talks to the press. "If the reserve sells only a few of its government bonds," they say, "the market may be seriously upset."

"Qualitative credit control" seems the next escape-mechanism for Washington from the paradox of its concurrent role as savior and censor. But this appears likely to take the form, chiefly, of official hindsight, locking the door against credit abuses of the past.

Long-range view in the Street is that (a) the Administration will not dare abandon easy-money policies; (b) commodity prices will keep rising; (c) long-term money rates will rise despite official easy-money policies; (d) the Treasury will be driven more and more into the short-term money market, with consequent steady increase in the floating debt; (e) eventually short-term money rates will rise also, to levels even higher than long-term rates. Nearest historic parallel to this expectation is not the much-mentioned German financial history from 1920 to 1924, but the course of French finance from 1922 to 1928.

The above guesses are not guaranteed.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Shows Profit in '36

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported a profit for 1936, the first since figures have been made public, beginning with results for 1932.

Profit was $172,768, compared with a net loss of $209,325 in 1935. Total income last year was $8,086,860, compared with $7,049,183 in the preceding year.

The exchange is not organized for profit. This revelation of an excess of income over expenses last year was seen as the explanation for the recent reduction in annual dues of members by $50 a quarter.

Phelps Dodge 1936 Net Equal to $2.25 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Phelps Dodge Corporation reports for 1936 net income, after all charges except depletion, of $11,392,547 equal to $2.25 a share on 5,971,240 shares. This compares with $6,147,878, or $1.21 a share in 1935.

Louis S. Cates, president, in his report to stockholders said 1936 marked progress for the copper industry. "The outlook for 1937," he said, "appears favorable, although clouded at the present time by lack of knowledge as to the ultimate effects of proposed legislation affecting the mining industry in the United States and of the heavy speculation in copper and other commodities abroad."

Demand Is Heavy For Cotton Cloth And Prices Rise

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Heavy demand for second and third quarter deliveries churned the primary cotton gray goods markets into seething activity throughout the past week and prices moved to higher levels as buyers came into the market to cover large quantity needs for the balance of the year.

On many constructions the prices for unfinished goods reached the highest figures seen since the depression started, but that did not stop the placing of very substantial orders for deliveries running far into the fall, sometimes through November.

Buyers Rush Market

With raw cotton markets forced to higher levels, and the certainty of higher wages and shorter hours considered inevitable as a result of industrywide unionizing activities backed by the C. I. O. and a $500,000 campaign fund, buyers hastened to get the bulk of their needs covered while goods were still available and before prices should reach prohibitive figures. Mills were indifferent sellers and in some cases sought to discourage buying in excess of actual needs.

Trading, however, flourished throughout the week and total sales were estimated at more than 80,000,000 yards, or nearly three times a normal week's output.

Sheetings were probably the most active type of gray goods this week and many sheeting houses had the largest week's business in many years. Total sales exceeded double the total output from the looms and on many constructions it was difficult to buy deliveries this side of July.

On drills, three and four leaf twills, and on jeans and similar moderately heavy goods the sales were also very large and prices were buoyant. The 37-inch 2.75-yard drills brought 11½ cents while the 3.95-yard goods moved in volume at 8¾ cents for distant shipment.

Carded broadcloths were moving heavily at somewhat higher prices, and sales of 100x60s were being put through repeatedly at 10 cents for quick delivery and 9¾ to 9⅞ cents for August-September goods. On the 112x60s sales of second quarter deliveries were reported at 11½ cents while more distant shipments moved at 11¼ cents.

Print Cloths Active

There was a heavy movement of print cloths which advanced toward the latter part of the week. The 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s sold heavily for June-July-August shipment at 7⅝ cents, while August-September yardage sold for 7⅝ cents and September deliveries at 7½ cents. Actual spots of this construction brought up to 8 cents.

Narrow print cloths were very active at higher levels, and there was also considerable trading in tobacco cloths on a basis of 45 cents a pound.

In the fine goods division business was not so active, for it is the between seasons period when need for placing orders is not so pressing. There was some trading in combed goods early in the week. Slightly lower figures ruled on firm bids that found acceptance for round lots on some of the combed lawn constructions. The 76x72s, nine-yard goods sold at 9½ cents for spots and 9⅜ for April-May, while later deliveries were sold at 9¼ cents.

Rate on Federal Funds Is Raised

NEW YORK (AP)—An indication of rising money demand was seen in an advance in the borrowing cost for use among banks of deposits at the Federal Reserve banks, technically known as federal funds.

The rate was boosted to one-quarter of 1 per cent from one-eighth, the first mark-up since February, 1934.

When banks have surplus deposits at the reserve banks above legal requirements, banks often lend the funds among themselves for settling balances. With most banks heavily supplied with excess reserves the last few years, there was little demand for "federal funds."

Bankers said, however, demand had increased lately with reduction in excess reserves by the Federal Reserve Board and increased business and speculative borrowings.

Rise in Collections And Credit Sales

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The National Retail Credit Association has reported average increases in collections and credit sales of 5 per cent and 7.8 per cent, respectively, in 54 cities during February. The gains were approximately the same as those for the corresponding month last year, the association's report showed.

Thirty-seven cities reported increases in collections with Columbus Neb., where a 25 per cent gain was reported, heading the list. Ten cities reported decreases in collections, compared to February, 1936, while seven indicated no change.

Brass Concern Announces $3,800,000 Expansion Plan

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 16 (AP)—The Bridgeport Brass Company announced today a $3,800,000 expansion program to be financed by issuance of 185,398 shares of common stock.

Ralph E. Day, president of the company, said $3,200,000 would be spent for a new rolling mill and equipment, while the remainder of the proposed expenditure would be used in miscellaneous construction.

The new rolling mill, occupying 200,000 square feet of floor space, will be erected on a 10-acre plot adjoining the present Housatonic division of the company. The concern now employes 3340 workers.

Favorable Prospects For Railroad Stocks Are Seen by Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prospects for railroad stocks are definitely promising, declares the Brookmire Economic Service.

In the four broad upward swings of the bull market, says the report, which began in July, 1932, the advances of railroad stocks exceeded those of industrials by an average of 49 per cent. Larger declines by railroad stocks during corrective actions have left the net rise since 1932 at 377 per cent for the rails, as compared with 372 per cent for the industrials. However, the railroad average high is only 33½ per cent of the 1929 peak, compared to 51 per cent for the industrials.

Another favorable factor for railroad stocks is seen in the fact that they are selling at the present time only about six times their average 1921 to 1930 earnings, as against 10 times for leading industrial stocks.

While it is impossible to tell whether railroad earnings in the present recovery cycle will reach a new peak, there is little doubt, says the service, that they can reattain the 1921 to 1930 average. Not only are passenger profits reviving, but what is infinitely more important, good freight gains are in prospect.

Competition Feud Of Water Carriers And Roads Seen as Peril

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph B. Eastman of the Interstate Commerce Commission asserted "fierce and often bitter" competition between water carriers and railroads constituted a "distinct peril" to the water carrier industry.

Mr. Eastman, former transportation co-ordinator, testified before the House merchant marine committee in favor of legislation to permit regulation of intercoastal and inland waterway transportation by the commission.

He told the committee a bill by Representative Pettengill (D.) of Indiana, to repeal a section of a law prohibiting railroads from charging lower rates for a longer haul than a shorter one on the same route and in the same direction was "aimed directly at water carriers."

On the other hand, Mr. Eastman said, he believed if railroads were allowed to compete with water carriers as they saw fit, "they will suffer along with the water lines."

He said the remedy was to provide the same sort of regulation for the water carriers as is now applicable to rail rates.

Western Electric Net $18,698,049

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated net earnings of Western Electric Company and directly controlled subsidiaries totaled $18,698,049 in 1936, the annual report of the company, made public today, disclosed. This compared with $2,620,279 the preceding year. Virtually all of the earnings accrue to American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which owns more than 99 per cent of the capital stock.

Sales for the year totaled $146,421,000, an increase of 38.9 per cent over the $105,417,000 reported for 1935, the report said. It added that at the close of the year the company's plants were operating on a five-day, 40-hour week, at about 53 per cent of capacity, compared with 27 per cent at the beginning of the year. The number of employees at the end of the year was 34,004, compared with 21,033 on Jan. 1, 1936.

The company's headquarters is in New York and plants are located at Chicago, Kearny, N. J., Baltimore, Md., and Queensboro, N. Y.

Int'l Nickel Co. Net $2.39 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., earned net profits in 1936 of $36,865,526, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $2.39 a share on the common stock, the company's annual report disclosed today.

In 1935 net profits were $26,086,527, or $1.65 a share.

The earned surplus rose from $44,094,493.55 as of the close of 1935 to $59,896,143.55 as of Dec. 31, 1936. Cash increased from $30,473,311.32 to $44,871,895.34 during the same period.

Robert C. Stanley, chairman and president of the company, said: "Sales of nickel exceeded those of any prior year and were 30 per cent greater than the volume reported for 1935. Sales of copper and the platinum metals were also substantially greater than in any previous year and better prices for these metals were obtained."

Underground Oil Reserves Reported Ample for Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Sufficient underground oil reserves to slake the motor age's enormous thirst for gasoline for several years to come have been reported to the American Petroleum Institute.

Its committee on petroleum reserves estimated proven oil reserves of the United States on Jan. 1 at 13,063,000,000 barrels, an increase of 886,000 over the comparable figure a year previous despite record-breaking output and gasoline demand last year.

New oil pools and development of old ones, the committee said, have been more than sufficient to cover the 2,044,000,000 barrels taken out of the ground in 1935 and 1936.

The figures reminded oil men of early postwar scares over possible early exhaustion of petroleum supplies in the United States. In common with other commodities, however, there has been a moderate decline in crude oil stocks above the ground.

Axtell J. Byles, president of the institute, pointed out only "known and proven reserves" figures in the estimate.

"It takes no account of possible—indeed certain—future discoveries," he said. "The figures do not mean the country has available only 13,063,000,000 barrels of oil but that it has proved reserves up to that amount.

"The probability is that these proven reserves constitute only a small portion of the supply which will be made available.

"But these reserves do assure that there is no imminent danger of shortage. The known and proven reserves of today will be supplemented by new discoveries. Beyond this there is the definite knowledge of many possible substitutes, obtainable by known processes and in substantially inexhaustible quantities, at reasonable prices."

United Air Lines Earned $367,282 During Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1936 the United Air Lines Transport Corporation had a net income of $367,282 after expenses, maintenance, depreciation and taxes, including surtax on undistributed profits of $22,000 and other deductions. The income is equal to 26 cents a share on 1,394,138 shares of $5 par capital stock outstanding, according to the annual report issued today by W. A. Patterson, president. The corporation reported a net loss of $1392 in 1935.

A dividend of 20 cents a share, aggregating $279,053, was distributed to stockholders from 1936 earnings because of the tax penalties imposed by the Revenue Act of 1936 on the retention of net profits. The dividend was declared in spite of an earned surplus deficit of $380,484, resulting from losses during 1934 and 1935, which still exists.

"With net working capital of $7,125,468 as of the end of the year," the report says, "the company is adequately financed to continue its program of development and equipment improvement."

During 1936, United maintained its position of flying more traffic-ton-miles than any airline in the world. It flew about 27.4 per cent of the passenger miles, 37.5 per cent of the air mail and 42.7 per cent of the air express in the United States.

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PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 123
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of fifteen cents (15c) per share on the outstanding Common Non-Par Value Shares of the Company, payable on the 17th day of April, 1937, to the holders of the Common Non-Par Value Shares of record at the close of business March 20, 1937. The books will not be closed.
HUGH J. FERRY, *Secretary*
Detroit, Michigan, March 10, 1937

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.) 1,750,000
Previous day 1,766,740
1937 vol. to date 141,827,126
1936 vol. to date 141,955,527

Steels, Rubbers, Rails Lead Rally In Stock Market

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—A crawling rally lifted many of the recently depressed leaders fractions to 2 or more points in today's stock market.

Profit selling was in evidence, however, and near the final hour extreme gains were reduced in many instances.

Except for a rather speedy opening, the trading pace was extremely slow. Transfers were around 1,750,000 shares.

Steels, Rails Lead

Steel, rail, rubber and specialty shares led the forward tilt.

On top during most of the session were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Gulf States Steel, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Pullman, Goodyear, Goodrich, U. S. Rubber, Lerner Stores, Sears Roebuck, Gimbel, Consolidated Edison, Western Union, Simmons Company, National Distillers, Schenley, Allied Chemical, Cerro de Pasco, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Texas Corp. and Standard Oil of N. J.

Steels were sustained by belief in financial circles many months of highly profitable operations will be enjoyed by the principal processors.

A little more attention was given building shares as the F. W. Dodge Corp. reported construction work started in February was about 33 1-3 per cent above the aggregate in the same month last year. For the initial two months the total was 22 per cent over the corresponding 1936 period.

Federal Issues Lower

Most United States Government obligations yielded to renewed selling today, forcing some into new low ground for the year, despite reassurance from Chairman Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board of a continued policy to maintain low interest rates.

Losses in the federal list ran from 1-32 to 7-32 of a point at one time.

Top-grade corporate bonds, however, found a better footing. Rail bonds also did beter for the most part.

Up fractions were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 4½, Illinois Central 4%, North American 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Pacific Telephone 3¼s and Southern Railway 4s.

Small losses were recorded for American Telephone 3¼s, Santa Fe general 4s, U. S. Rubber 5s and National Dairy 3¾s.

In the foreign list there were modest gains in many issues.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Behi Cp, $8 cv pf	$12	Q.	Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Twn Elec 1st pf	$1.75	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
	Extra			
West Pt Mfg Co	$1	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Increased				
First Clev Cp B	25c	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Wolverine Tube	20c	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Initial				
Russek's 5th Av nw	12½c	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Interim				
McGr-Hill Pub Co	15c		Apr. 15	Apr. 3
Irregular				
Carriers & Gen Cp	5c		Apr. 1	Mar. 25
First Clev Cp B	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Norwn Bell Tel	$1.50		Mar. 31	Mar. 29
Prud Inv Corp	15c		Apri. 1	Mar. 20
Special				
Dan Camp Milk Co	50c		Mar. 27	Mar. 20
Regular				
Associates Inv Co	50c	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Avondale Mills A	25c	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do B	25c	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bklyn-Manhat Tran	$1	Q.	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Bans Fairb'ks Morse Co pf	$1.50	Q.	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Bert'n-T Pdts pf	$1.50	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Bom Baking Co	10c	Q.	Mar. 20	Mar. 15
Do $1.20 pr pf	30c	Q.	Mar. 20	Mar. 15
Do 7% pf	35c	Q.	Mar. 20	Mar. 15
Brown Drug Co	10c	..	Apr. 10	Apr. 1
Brown Drug Co, Inc, 7% pf	43¾c	Q.	May 15	May 10
Budahy Pack Co	62½c	Q.	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Do 6% pf	$3	S.	May 1	Apr. 20
Do 7% pf	$3.50	S.	May 1	Apr. 20
Burling Strs Cp cum pf	50c	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Detroit Edison Co	$1	Q.	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
First Clev Corp A	15c	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hellman Mfg Co	10c	..	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Knapp-Monarch Co $2.50 pf	62½c	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Kartel Mills Corp $3 pf	75c	Q.	Apr. 1	May. 18
McKay Machine Co	25c	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Montreal Lt. Heat and Power Cons	37c	Q.	Apr. 30	Mar. 31
Nehi Corp, $8 conv pf	$2	Q.	May 1	Apr. 15
Norwich and Worcester R R Co $5 pf	$2.50	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Peninsular Tel	40c	Q.	July 1	June 15
Do	40c	Q.	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Philips Packing Co, Inc., pf	$1.31¼	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Public Natl Stock-yards Co	$1.50	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
San Life Assur Co of Canada	$3.75	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Travelers Ins	$4	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
West Pt Mfg Co	$1.50	Q.	Apr. 1	Mar. 15

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.88⅛	$4.88⅞	$4.8397
Cables	4.88⅛	4.88⅝	4.8397
France—franc	.0459	.0459	‡
Belgium—belga	.1685	.1685	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2278	.2278	‡
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5466	.5465	‡
Sweden—krona	.2520	.2520	.4537
Norway—krone	.2455	.2455	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2180	.2182	.4537
Spain—pesela	†	†	.1267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1875	.1875	.2382
C'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0216	.0216	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0445½	.0445½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3260	.3260	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2650	.2650	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2853	.2853	.8440
India—rupee	.3693	.3693	.6180
Java—florin	.5496	.5495	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3044	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol	.2987½	.2987½	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5745	.5744	.9613
Manil Islands—peso	.5019	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0006	1.0006	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. †Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Brazil's Cotton Exports

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Brazil's cotton export this year will exceed one million bales, the Ministry of Agriculture said, if the state of Sao Paulo fulfills present expectations to furnish Japan with 264,000 bales, Britain 220,000 and miscellaneous countries with 176,000.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	53	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	*2	53	53	53	Mar15
89½	83¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	78½	78½	78½	
22¾	15	Adams Exp (.85e)	12	22	21¾	21¾	
39¾	34⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	36	36	36	
36	31¾	Addressograph (1)	6	33½	32¾	33½	+1
4⅛	3	Advance Rumely	3	3¼	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
80¼	72¼	Air Reduc (1a)	7	75	74⅛	74⅜	— ¾
5¼	4	Air-Way El Ap	2	4½	4	4	
15⅜	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	13	15	14¾	14¾	— ¾
5⅝	3⅞	Alleghany	57	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	
58½	49	Alleg pf xw	1	57	57	57	Mar 6
50¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	55⅝	55½	55½	+ ⅝
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	55	55	55	Mar13
52½	41½	Alleg pr pf	1	48½	48½	48½	—1
45⅝	36½	Alleg Steel (.40g)	34	45⅝	44¾	44⅝	— ⅜
238½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	8	246	245	245	— ½
33½	26¾	Allied Mills (1½g)	6	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	— ½
21⅞	16¼	Allied Strs (.20g)	35	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	5	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
83½	67⅛	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	47	69	68	68¼	+ ⅜
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	37½	37½	37½	+ ¾
8⅝	4⅞	Amal Leather	76	8⅝	8	8⅛	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	5	50	49½	50	
114⅝	101	Amerada (2)	4	112¾	110	111	—1¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	8	96½	95	95½	+1½
41⅜	30½	Am Bk Note (½g)	9	31	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅜
80¾	69	Am Br Sh (2)	1	68½	68½	68½	—4
121	105¾	Am Can (4a)	5	109¾	109	109¼	— ½
174	153⅜	Am Can pf (7)	*2	153¾	153⅜	153⅜	Mar15
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	9	66⅞	65½	66⅝	+1½
104½	93¼	Am Car & F pf	2	98	97½	97½	Mar12
90¾	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	1	88	88	88	
134⅝	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	131	131	131	—3⅝
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	Mar10
25⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	13	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	26⅜	Am Coml Alc (½e)	32	28⅛	28¼	28½	+1
28½	23¾	Am Crys Sug (2g)	25	30¼	29¼	29½	+ ¾
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	29	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
17	13	Am Europ	1	15	15	15	Mar15
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	30	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	2	50½	49½	50¼	Mar15
68⅞	58	Am & F P $7 pf	2	59¼	59¼	59¼	+1
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	3	33¼	32⅜	33¼	+ ¾
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	14	19½	19	19⅛	Mar15
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	131	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
55¾	37½	Am Ice & Lp (3)	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ¾
52⅜	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	48¼	48	48	— ⅛
4⅜	2½	Am Ice	62	4¾	4½	4½	
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	11	27½	26½	26⅝	— ¾
17⅜	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	8	17	16¾	17	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	7	55⅛	54½	55	+ ⅝
125	114	Am Loco pf	2	115½	115⅜	115⅜	— ⅞
29⅜	22¾	Am M & Fdy (¼g)	7	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	5	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
68⅜	50¼	Am Metal	17	66⅜	64½	66	+1½
129½	124	Am Met 6%pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	62	13	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
87⅛	66⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	8	69¼	69	69	+ ½
72½	55⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	36	59	58	59	+1¼
29½	24⅞	Am Ra & St S (.60)	36	27	26¾	26⅞	+ ¼
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	127	42¼	41¼	41½	— ¾
36	31½	Am Safe Raz (2)	3	32	32	32	
29	23⅝	Am Seating (2½e)	7	26½	26⅛	26½	— ¼
105¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	44	102⅜	100⅜	100⅝	—1⅜
134	144	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	144	144	144	Mar11
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	6	106⅝	106⅛	106⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	Am Smelt rts	205	6½	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
67½	60	Am Stuff (3a)	4	60	60	60	Mar12
73¼	59½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	12	65½	64½	64½	— ½
26½	24	Am Stores (2)	4	24	24	24	
56⅞	48¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	15	49¼	48	49¼	+ ½
143¾	139½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	136¼	136¼	136¼	—3⅜
25⅞	22¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	23¼	22¾	22¾	Mar12
187	172½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	174¾	173⅜	174	—1¼
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	10	82	80½	80½	—1½
99⅞	80¾	Am Tob B (5)	18	83¾	83	83	— ⅛
150½	133	Am Tob pf (6)	2	132	132	132	—1
20½	16½	Am Type Fdrs	15	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
29½	23⅝	Am W Wks (.20g)	21	24¼	24	24	— ⅛
107	100¾	Am W W 1pf (6)	*2	102¾	101½	101½	Mar15
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	8	13¾	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	8	75½	74	74½	+1⅝
1¾	1¼	Am Wtg P	16	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	69	17⅞	17	17	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Mar 5
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	71¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¾
69½	52½	Anaconda (¼g)	110	67⅛	65⅞	66¼	+ ⅛
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	11	95	93	95	+1½
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	21¼	21	21	
37½	30½	Andes Copper	1	32⅞	32½	32½	—2⅜
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	5	45½	45	45	Mar15
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110½	110½	110½	Mar15
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	198	13¼	12¾	13	+ ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	5	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	+ ⅛
126	97	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Mar10
70½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	15	70¼	70	70	— ¼
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	5	15½	15	15	
17⅜	1⅛	Artloom	5	15	14¾	15	
24¾	19½	Assd Dry Gds	10	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ⅜
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Mar15
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	1	125	125	125	Mar12
57½	50¾	Assd Invest (2)	1	53½	53½	53½	Mar 8
106	104⅞	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	104⅜	104⅞	104⅜	Mar10
87⅝	67½	Atch T & S F (2e)	32	85	83	83¼	+ ¼
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	3	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	— ⅛
54½	44¼	Atl Cst Line (1e)	16	53¼	52	53⅛	+ ⅜
29	25	Atl G & W I (1)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	Mar15
44	37	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	1	39½	39½	39½	1½
37	30½	Atl Refin (1)	13	35⅛	34¾	35	+ ⅛
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	3	111	111	111	Mar15
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	11	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51½	51⅜	51½	+ ⅛
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	2	88	87	87	—1½
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	14½	14½	14½	
36¾	29¾	Auburn Auto	3	30	29¾	29¾	— ¼
9½	7½	Aust Nich	3	8⅝	8½	8½	
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	135	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	8	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
9¼	7½	Baldwin Loc asd	11	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	117½	117½	117½	—1
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	1	117½	117½	117½	+ ¼
38	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	255	38⅞	36⅜	38¾	+2⅜
47⅜	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	35	46	44¾	46	+1¼
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	43½	43½	43½	Mar15
43⅜	35	Barber Co (⅜e)	13	41¼	40¾	40⅞	+ ⅛
32	25¾	Barker Bros	8	29½	28⅞	29½	+ ¼
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	36	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
20¼	17¼	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	3	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Mar15
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	+ ½
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	*1	110	110	110	
15⅝	13	Belding-Hem (1)	5	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	8	26⅞	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
23¾	21	Benef Ind L (.45g)	7	21	20¾	21	
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	1	58	58	58	—2
105½	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	37	101¾	99¾	100½	+ ¾
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	2	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
129½	123½	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	1	124	124	124	+ ⅛
69¾	58½	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	59½	59½	59½	+1
38	32	Black & Deck (½g)	6	33½	32¾	32¾	—1¼
29⅛	22¾	Blaw Knox (.20g)	24	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
49¾	33⅝	Boeing Airpl	30	48½	46¾	47⅝	— ⅛
48½	41	Bohn Alum (3)	2	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	+ ⅛
28	26½	Borden (1.60)	24	27¾	27	27	
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	21	82½	81¼	82½	+1
11⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	3	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
4⅛	3½	Botany C M A	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	86	21⅜	19¾	20	—1⅛
59⅞	49⅜	Briggs Mfg (2a)	25	50½	49¾	50½	+ ⅜
53½	44½	Briggs & Str (3)	3	46	46	46	+ ¼
47	42½	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	Mar15
8	6⅜	Bklyn & Qu T	11	6¾	6½	6½	
38½	32	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	*1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+1
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	31	44	43½	43⅞	+ ⅜
102¼	98	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ ⅛
52¾	41¾	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	11	42¾	42	42	
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	4	48	48	48	
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	11	21¾	21¾	21½	
25½	20	Bucyrus-Erie	21	23¼	21¾	22	— ⅛
14¾	12⅛	Budd Mfg	24	12¾	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	88	88	88	Mar 6
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	13	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (½g)	7	40	40	40	+ ¼
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	15	61	59½	60¾	+1¼
53⅝	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	6	34¼	33¾	34¼	+ ½
11¾	7½	Bush Term	6	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	32	32	32	
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	55	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	14	35⅞	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	7	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
33¾	27¾	Byers Co	13	31½	30½	30½	— ¾
34⅝	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	8	33⅞	33½	33½	+ ¾

—C—

48¼	40⅛	Calif Pack (⅞a)	3	41¼	41	41	
6½	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	59	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
20½	15¼	Calumet & H (¼g)	27	18	18⅜	17¾	
37¾	32¼	Campbell Wy (1)	8	34⅜	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅜
35⅞	27½	Can D G Ale	156	37⅛	35⅜	36⅝	+1½
17½	14½	Canadian Pac	92	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅜
61½	54	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅜
18½	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	5	17½	17½	17½	
8¾	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	6	8½	8¼	8¼	
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	4	156½	156	156½	+ ½
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	5	95½	95	95½	—1
36⅜	26⅜	Celanese (⅝g)	50	34½	33¾	34½	+1½
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	**	109½	109½	109½	— ⅛
48¼	36½	Celotex	3	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¼
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	*2	4⅜	34	34⅝	+1⅜
12⅜	8⅜	Cent Fdy	24	11¾	11½	11½	+ ⅛
41¾	37½	Cent RR NJ	4	38½	38	38½	+1
24⅜	17	Cent Violeta Sug	25	18⅞	17¼	18¾	+1⅜
14½	10¼	Century Rib (.10g)	2	14½	14	14	+ ¼
68⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	32	81¼	81½	+ ¾
23⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	10	20½	19¾	20¼	+ ⅜
52⅜	35½	Champ P&F (¾g)	14	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+1
48	41	Checker Cab	2	40	39	39	Mar11
68⅛	63¼	Ches & Oh (2.80)	26	64½	63⅞	64	+ ¼
99⅝	90	Ches & O pf (4)	2	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ¼
90¾	84	Ches Corp (3)	1	85	85	85	+1
4½	2¾	Chi & E Ill	32	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅜
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	62	13	11½	12⅝	+1⅜
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	26	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11⅜	Chi & N W pf	4	17½	17	17½	+1
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	9	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
18¼	13⅜	Chi Gt W pf	14	17	16¼	17	+ ⅜
32	30½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	5	30⅜	29½	29½	—1
3	2	Chi M St P & P	27	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Chi M St P&P pf	30	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
33	23	Chi Pneu T	7	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	1	66	66	66	+ ½
3¼	2⅜	Chi Rk Is & P	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
8⅝	5⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
10¾	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	6	9¾	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
27½	23	Chi Yell Cab (2)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
23¼	18⅛	Chick Cot Oil	10	19½	18⅜	19½	+1
15⅛	13⅛	Childs Co	14	14¼	13¾	14	+ ⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135¾	110¾	Chrysler (1½g)	62	128⅜	127¼	127¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	18⅝	City Ice & F (3)	6	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	9	City Strs	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Mar15
38½	32½	Clark Eqp (1.60)	3	33¾	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
41¾	35	Clev Gra Bf (2½e)	3	40¾	40⅜	40½	— ⅛
82⅝	78	Cluett Pea (⅝g)	4	93¾	93	93¾	+ ⅜
154	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	3	156	154	156	+3
57⅜	57	Coca-Cola A (3)		57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	Mar 3
24	19¼	Colgate-Palm (½)	100	23¼	22⅜	23½	+ ⅜
104½	102¼	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Mar12
62⅜	55⅝	Coll & Alk (2a)	6	57	57	57	
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir	11	47½	47	47¼	+ ⅛
20½	16½	Colum G&E (.40e)	107	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
108	100	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	100¼	100	100	Mar12
39½	34½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	4	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	42½	42½	42½	Mar15
124½	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	11	123	117½	122½	+ ⅛
69¼	58	Coml Credit (4)	21	60⅝	60¼	60½	+ ⅛
116	100	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	*2	100	100	100	Mar15
80¼	68	Coml Inv Tr

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Bonds Off—Rail Liens Firm—Curb Issues Strengthen

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
23 4¼s 47-52	117.18	117.10	117.10
42 3½s 43-45	106.18	106.6	106.6
50 4s 44-54	112.19	112.8	112.8
30 3⅜s 46-56	111.6	111.	111.
14 3⅜s 46-43 June	105.24	105.21	105.22
3 3⅜s 43-47	106.17	106.17	106.17
60 3⅜s 41-43 Mch	106.16	106.9	106.12
231 3¼s 44-46	106.18	106.6	106.6
80 3¼s 46-49	106.9	105.28	105.28
30 3¼s 49-52	106.21	106.12	106.12
150 3s 46-48	105.16	105.1	105.1
76 3s 51-55	105.2	105.8	105.6
692 2¾s 55-60	103.20	103.6	103.9
80 2¾s 45-47	103.17	103.4	103.4
399 2¾s 48-51	102.19	102.7	102.7
470 2¾s 51-54	102.9	101.27	101.28
400 2¾s 56-59	102.9	101.26	101.29
419 2½s 49-53	100.10	100.	100.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 2¼s 42-47	102.20	102.20	102.20
30 3s 49	103.24	103.8	103.10
30 3s 47	103.20	103.8	103.8

Home Owners' Loan

151 3s A52	102.21	102.17	102.17
123 2½s 49	101.2	100.20	100.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s 48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	109	109	109
2 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	71½	71½	71½
22 Alleghany 5s 44	99½	98¾	99½
10 Alleghany 5s 49	93½	93½	93½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	100	100	100
33 Am & For P 5s 2030	80½	80	80½
1 Am Ice 5s 53	95¾	95¾	95¾
18 Am I G Chem 5½ 49	108¼	108	108
6 Am Int 5½s 49	105½	105⅜	105⅝
29 Am T & T 3½s 43	113⅜	113¼	113¼
73 Am T & T 3¼s 66	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
2 Am T & T cv 4½s 39	106¾	106½	106¾
58 Am T & T 3½s 61	99½	98½	98½
5 Am Wri Pap 6s '47 st	84½	84½	84½
20 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	88½	82⅝	88½
20 Am Wri Pap 6s '47 ct	88	81	88
31 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
18 Ang C Nitra deb '67	41	40¾	40¾
32 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97¼	97¼
16 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97¼	97¼
1 Arm 4½s '39 103 7-32	103 7-32	103 7-32	103 7-32
9 Armstrong C 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Ark & Bf-Sf 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
27 At & Sf 4s '95	109	109	109
12 A C Line 1st 4s '52	101¾	101½	101¾
5 A C L cit 4s '52	95¾	95¾	95¾
12 A C Line 4½s '64	95¾	95½	95½
4 A C Line 5s '45	105¼	105	105
8 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	56⅜	55⅞	56⅜
1 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	77	77	77
3 Atl Refin 5s '37 ct 101 3-32	101 3-32	101 3-32	
1 Bald Locomo 5s '48	106½	106½	106½
13 B & O rfg 5s '95	102⅜	102½	102½
2 B & O 1st 5s '48	111	111	111
16 B & O rfg 5s '95	92	91½	91½
28 B & O 5s '96 P	91	90¼	90½
1 B & O 2000 D	91	90¼	90¼
36 B & O cvt 4½s '60	81½	80¾	81¼
42 B & O 4s '48	106¼	106⅛	106¼
15 B & O S W '50	105¼	104¾	104¾
231 3½s 44-46	106.18	106.6	106.6
80 3½s 46-49	106.9	105.28	105.28
30 3½

Nashville Pitcher Looks for a Better Season—Toronto Maple Leafs at Hub Garden

Lanning Hopes to Double 1936 Winning-Game Record

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 16—Each spring, big league baseball clubs take excess battery talent to training camps in order that the regulars can be given plenty of batting practice. Last year, Manager Bill McKechnie of the Boston Bees took three Knoxville rookies, Lanning, Chitwood and Scott, to St. Petersburg's Waterfront Park. They were purchased, conditionally, but it was understood that all three would return to the Southern Association club before the start of the regular campaign.

It developed, however, that the Bees had underestimated one rookie. John Lanning, although not overburdened with height and weight, took his time getting into shape and then suddenly burst forth with a fast ball that forced McKechnie to give him serious consideration. It is only a matter of history that Lanning remained with the club all season and eventually won himself a starting berth on the Bees' mound corps.

"Uphill Struggle"

"I really felt I had a chance last spring," Lanning told me across the dinner table, "but of course I knew it would be an uphill struggle to gain recognition. There are always so many young fellows in a big league training camp, it's impossible for the manager to give them all his individual attention. But after I cut loose with my fast ball, I guess Bill McKechnie and Hank Gowdy liked me, because they coached me a great deal during the latter part of the training session. I had seven victories at the end of the year, and I think I'll step out and double that number this season. Maybe some day I'll triple it."

John Lanning was born in Nashville, N. C., on Sept. 6, 1911, making him 25 years old at this writing. After early schooling in his home city, John entered North Carolina State, where he became an all-state pitcher. It was easy winning in college, explains Lanning, because there were only one or two good hitters on each team.

Experimented

"I received lots of publicity while pitching in college and on the semi-pro diamonds of North Carolina," continued Lanning, "and I guess a few people thought I was a good pitcher. But I wasn't fooling myself. I knew I'd need much more than I had to make the grade in pro ball. So I experimented with different pitches and finally developed a pretty good screw ball. With the help of this new delivery, I had a fair season with Knoxville in 1935. When I joined the Bees here last season, Bill McKechnie gave me a few hints that improved my screw ball. Guess it must have bothered a few of those National League hitters."

Lanning's first big-league victory came on May 21 of last year, at Bob Quinn's Beehive in Boston. Working against the Cincinnati Reds, the North Carolina hurler yielded only four hits and one base on balls. He fanned three Reds. The Bees made three errors behind John, two of which let in a run in the first inning, but his mates pecked away at Lee Stine and finally won in the ninth inning, 3 to 2. Bill Urbanski, who committed one of the first-inning errors, drove home Al Lopez with the deciding run with a two-bagger.

Low-Score Setbacks

Lanning was the victim of several low-score setbacks in 1936, and also of several bad breaks. On three different occasions, he lost games by a single run. Two other times, errors led to his downfall. John doesn't hold those facts against his mates, however, agreeing that they are all a part of baseball.

As a matter of record, Lanning won two and lost the same number against the Brooklyn Dodgers last season; had a similar fate facing the St. Louis Cardinals; captured one out of four from the Chicago Cubs; won one and lost one against Cincinnati; lost two to Philadelphia, and one to Pittsburgh, and won his only contest with the pennant-winning New York Giants. The former collegian appeared in 28 National League games, and 153 innings. He allowed only 62 earned runs during that time, which averages 3.65 runs for each nine innings of pitching. If Bill McKechnie can discover another John Lanning this spring at Waterfront Park, this training grind will be well worth the expense.

Three NHL Stars Are Deadlocked

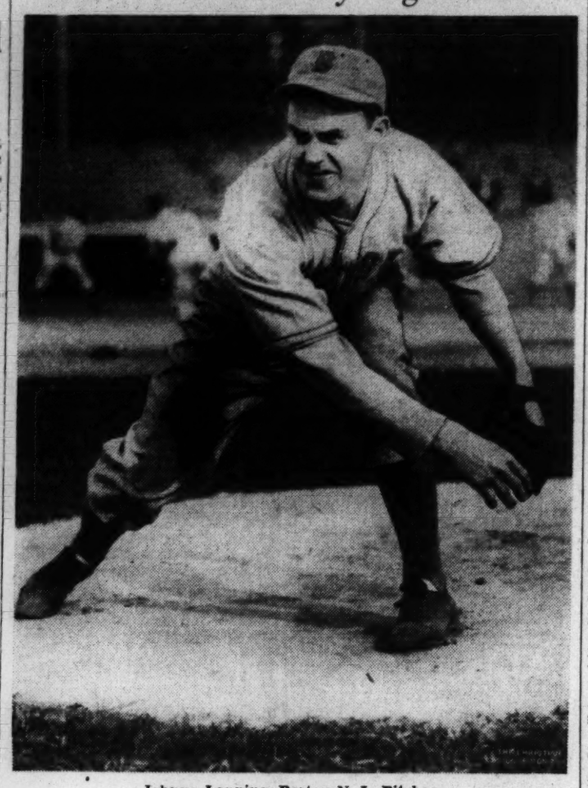
MONTREAL, March 16 (AP)—With only one week to go, two Detroit stars, Larry Aurie and Marty Barry, and Toronto's rookie ace, Syl Apps, were tied for the individual scoring lead in the National Hockey League, official figures revealed yesterday.

Aurie, who scored his twenty-third goal of the season to increase his lead in that department during the past week, was out of the race, however, with an injury. In addition to his league-leading goal total, the little Red Winger had 20 assists for a 43-point total. Barry, moving up from third place, picked up three points during the week and now has 17 goals and 26 assists. Apps, "tops" in the playmaking department, has 15 goals, two made last week, and 28 assists.

Toronto's Red Horner easily retained the dubious honor of heading the penalty list with 118 minutes. Records of leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Aurie, Detroit	23	20	43
Barry, Detroit	17	26	43
Apps, Toronto	15	28	43
Schriner, Americans	17	23	40
H. Jackson, Toronto	20	19	39
Gagnon, Canadiens	20	15	35
Joliat, Canadiens	16	15	31
Lewis, Detroit	13	18	31
Cowley, Boston	13	18	31
Gracie, Maroons	9	22	31
Chapman, Americans	8	23	31
Dillon, N. Y. Rangers	20	10	30
Stewart, Americans	19	11	30
Carr, Americans	17	13	30
Drillon, Toronto	14	16	30
Thompson, Chicago	13	17	30
Robinson, Maroons	16	13	29
Wiseman, Americans	13	16	29
Ward, Maroons	14	14	28
Getliffe, Boston	14	14	28
N. Colville, Rangers	10	18	28
Mantha, Canadiens	13	14	27
Cain, Maroons	12	15	27
Watson, Rangers	10	17	27
Siebert, Canadiens	7	20	27

Bees Bank on Lanky Righthander



Johnny Lanning, Boston N. L. Pitcher

New York Yankees Stand Pat On Lineup of Last Season

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 16 (AP)—Joe McCarthy is standing pat with his New York Yankees.

The powerhouse club that tore the American League apart, smashed out 182 home runs, scored 995 runs and cakewalked home with the pennant by 19½ games in 1936, is good enough in the shrewd McCarthy books.

Except for a battle between Alvin Powell, Myril Hoag and Ernie Koy, a big rookie up from the Newark farm, virtually every position on the world's championship team appears to be clinched by the boys who shattered records as they went to town last season. McCarthy is in the market for good pitchers, but chances are that his old staff, best in the league on an earned run basis in '36, will do all the firing.

"When a team wins the pennant in a walk and then the World Series, I can't see much need of any wholesale housecleaning, can you?" asked McCarthy. "But if any of these rookies show me something better than we've got, why we'll be glad to see them out there."

The Yankees look too good to be true on paper. They should win the flag again, but the trouble is last year's clippings don't count.

Lazzeri Is Key Man

Searching for an Achilles heel on the ball club, the spotlight falls on 33-year-old Tony Lazzeri, who operates at second base.

Tony surprised everyone by lasting the entire 1936 season, but whether he can go through another is probably the only question that confronts the Yankees. Without Tony working second, supplying advice and steadying the infield, the world's champs undoubtedly would have trouble. Right now, Tony looks like he's good for another two or three years at least and McCarthy certainly hopes so.

No one is figuring without First Baseman Lou Gehrig and Pitcher Red Ruffing. The two holdout artists are sure to line up by the time the pennant race opens, giving the Yankees the same line-up that started the final world series game—Crosetti, ss; Rolfe, 3b; Gehrig, 1b; Di Maggio, cf; Dickey, c; Selkirk, rf; Powell, lf, and Lazzeri, 2b.

Gomez Has Reduced

Lefty Gomez, Ruffing, Monte Pearson and Johnny Murphy, a right-hander who looks better every day, shape up as the starting pitchers, with Pat Malone, Bump Hadley and Johnny Broaca set as spot pitchers. Kemp Wicker and Vito Tamulis are waging a spirited duel for a mound job and may do. Frank Makosky, big right-hander who won 17 for Oakland, has a good fork ball and is likely to be used as a "rally buster."

Though the infield is set with Don Heffner and John Saltzgaver as utility men, and the center and right field jobs are snared by the sensational Di Maggio and Selkirk, the tussle for leftfield may be a great one. Hoag was playing the best ball of his career last summer until he bumped into Di Maggio and suffered a skull concussion. He's back in fine fettle this year and is sure to give Powell a run. Koy probably will lose out and be shipped back to Newark.

McCarthy is depending upon Gomez for a comeback. The good senor has reduced and is really zipping the ball over faster than he did in '35 and '36. Unless Wicker and Tamulis come through, Gomez will be the only lefty on the club and will have to carry the southpaw burden.

The only way to break down the clubbing Yankees is for them to do it themselves. If Lazzeri stands up again and the pitching is fairly decent, the impending race may be a dull repetition of last year's runaway.

Coaches Approve Court Officiating

CHICAGO, March 16 (AP)—The country's college basketball coaches started out yesterday to give the men who officiate at their games a going over, but wound up by assuming the blame for their whistle-blowing troubles.

Big time coaches, assembled for their annual convention, bounced up all over the hall at the opening session to say that something should be done about the officiating. After a quarter-hour of discussion, however, they decided that lack of uniform interpretations of rules was responsible for the unhappy state of affairs, and that the officials were doing good work after all.

A remedy to correct the situation, in the form of a motion to formulate a set of uniform interpretations, offered by Ward Lambert, Purdue's veteran coach, was adopted. The coaches had complained that officials were not "calling them" the same from one game to another. They agreed, finally, that the whistle-blowers had done their best under the handicap of conflicting interpretations.

After disposing of the officiating question, the coaches started preliminary work on proposed rules changes. Numerous alterations were suggested, but only elimination of the center-jump and revision of the "three-second" rule, appeared likely. Another discussion will be held today before the mentors decide what changes, if any, should be recommended to the rules committee.

The center-jump elimination proposal, sponsored by coaches of the Pacific Coast Conference's southern division who have been playing the game that way since 1935, appeared likely to become a full-fledged rule since its adoption, for one year at least, by the Western Conference Sunday. The western-born modification provides that the center-jump be discontinued, except at the start of each regulation and overtime period of a game. Under the present rule, the ball is tossed up at center after each field goal. The modification provides that the ball be played in from out of bounds back of the goal where the score is made.

The "three-second" rule, which prevents a player from remaining in his free-throw area for more than three seconds, with or without possession of the ball, appeared likely to be amended. The modification would permit the player to remain in the half of the foul circle nearest the center of the court, without possession of the ball. Upon gaining possession, however, he would have to dispose of it within three seconds.

The present rule was adopted as an antidote to the "bucket play," on which an exceptionally tall player was planted in the free-throw area to convert high passes into field goals.

Harvard Swimmers Get Special Letter Award

Members of the Harvard swimming team which defeated Yale 39-36 on Saturday night in the Harvard Pool breaking a 13-year record of consecutive victories on Yale's part will be awarded a Major "H" in minor colors. This award, based on paragraph 8 of the general rules regarding award of insignia at Harvard, reads as follows, "A Major 'H' in minor colors is awarded to any member of a varsity minor sport team who wins an individual National or Eastern Intercollegiate championship; or to each member of any National or Eastern Intercollegiate championship team." Harvard, by its victory over Yale, won the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League.

The members of the team who will be awarded major letters are Donald Barker '38, Raymond T. Benedict '38, Dario C. Berizzi '38, Franklin W. Coleman Jr. '38, Capt. John J. Colony Jr. '37, Graham Cummin 38, L. Martin Forbush '39, E. Russell Greenhood '39, Charles G. Hutter Jr. '38, A. Gregory Jameson '37, Orrin C. Keller '39, Donald N. McKay '38, James S. Munroe '38, Harley L. Stowell Jr. '38, and Manager MacDonald Deming '37.

Army Elects Blanchard

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 16 (AP)—William H. Blanchard of Chelsea, Mass., yesterday was elected captain of the 1938 Army hockey team. Blanchard, who has played left defense on the Cadet sextet for the last two years, is also a member of the football and track teams, playing tackle on the former.

Hub Events

Tonight

Hockey—Maple Leafs vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30.

Public Skating—Boston Arena.

Tomorrow

Tennis—Women's New England indoor championships at Longwood Covered Courts, 10.

Coming

Hockey—Bruins vs. Chicago, Garden, March 21.

Skating Carnival—Garden, April 2 and 3 under auspices of Skating Club of Boston.

Tennis—Bill Tilden vs. Fred Perry, Garden, April 5.

Williams Elects Latvis

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 16 (AP)—Michael V. Latvis of Witherbee, N. Y., high scoring forward, has been elected captain of next year's Williams College basketball team. Latvis has been a member of the varsity football, basketball and baseball teams for the past two years.

Two Penn Stars Picked by Vote For All-Stars

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—University of Pennsylvania, undefeated in its 12-game drive to the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship, placed two men on the 1937 all-star team picked for the Associated Press by the seven coaches.

Franny Murray, quarterback on Penn's football team and guard of the cage squad, and Roy Menzel, center, were selected for the all-star first team. Dartmouth, Columbia and Yale shared the other three berths.

The forward posts went to Bill Thomas of Dartmouth and Jack O'Brien of Columbia while Bob Beckwith of Yale was picked to team up with Murray in the mythical picked team which had Menzel at the pivot post.

Murray and Thomas are holdovers from the 1936 all-star team while Beckwith was picked for the second team a year ago.

In the closest voting in the history of the all-star selections, Walt Foertsch of Cornell who set a new "modern" record of 146 points for league competition, and George (Red) Lowman of Harvard won the forward posts on the second team with Ernie Gray of Harvard at center, and Frank Barrett and Bob Dougherty, both of Penn, at the guards.

For the first time in years, no player received the maximum of 14 points possible under the system which awarded two points for first team selection and one point for second team choices. Murray came closest with 13 points while Thomas and Beckwith each received 11. O'Brien, second to Foertsch in the scoring race, beat out the Cornell player by only one point in the balloting. Menzel's margin over Gray at center likewise was a single point but Murray and Beckwith were decisive winners in the chase for the guard posts.

One of the strange developments of the voting was the failure of Jim Casey of Columbia to draw more support. He was all-league center a year ago and was picked for the second team in 1935, his sophomore year. Only one Princeton player, Johnny Vruwink, figured in the voting. He got one second-team ballot at guard.

Participating in the poll were these coaches: Lon Jourdet, Penn; Wes Fesler, Harvard; Ken Loeffler, Yale; Paul Mooney, Columbia; Osborne Cowles, Dartmouth; Ken Fairman, Princeton, and John H. (Bo) Rowland, Cornell. The selections: (Total points in brackets):

First Team	Post	Second Team
Bill Thomas, Dartmouth (11)		
	f. Walt Foertsch, Cornell (9)	
Jack O'Brien, Columbia (10)		
	f. George Lowman, Harvard (8)	
Roy Menzel, Penn (10)		
	f. Ernie Gray, Harvard (9)	
Francis Murray, Penn (13)		
	g. Frank Barrett, Penn (8)	
Bob Beckwith, Yale (11)		
	g. Bob Dougherty, Penn (5)	

Honorable Mention—Forward: Joe Batchelder, Dartmouth (2). Center: Jim Casey, Columbia (1). Guards: Dee Miles, Yale (3); Joe Cottone, Dartmouth (2); Bob McLeod, Dartmouth (2); John Vruwink, Princeton (1).

All-Star Selection

The following is the eleventh of a Canadian Press series of National Hockey League all-star selections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. Consensus will be prepared later.

By Tommy Munns

Toronto Globe and Mail

First Team	Pos.	Alternate Team
Cude (Can)	goal	Kerr (R'g'rs
Wentworth (Mar)	rd	Herner (Tor)
L. Conacher (Mar)	ld	Goodfellow (Det)
Barry (Det)	c	Apps (Tor)
Dillon (R'g'rs)	rw	Aurie (Det)
Jackson (Tor)	lw	Lewis (Det)
Adams (Det)	coach	Hart (Can)

Boys' Clubs of Boston Basketball, March 29

The fourteenth annual amateur basketball tournament of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, looked forward to by scores of teams each year as the climax of their basketball season, will get under way the last Monday of the month, March 29.

The tourney is open to any team in the Metropolitan area of Boston and any organized group within 20 miles of Boston is eligible for competition. Included in the enrollment each year are teams not only from greater Boston and its suburbs but from practically every city and town within a 20-mile radius, thus bringing together quintets in some cases which are virtually 40 miles apart.

The tournament will start on the evening of March 29, with 24 teams playing each night until the two winners of each class finally meet for the championships of their respective divisions. Individual prizes will be awarded to the champions and runners-up of each class.

Yale Elects Woodland

NEW HAVEN Conn., March 16—(AP)—George H. Woodland of Kenilworth, Ill., was elected last night as captain of the 1938 Yale wrestling team. Woodland, a junior, competes in the 165-pound class. The results of the managerial competitions in wrestling and basketball were also announced.

American Hockey Association

Minneapolis 3, Tulsa 0.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

When a Minor Becomes a Major

Swimming is and always has been classed as one of the minor sports at both Harvard and Yale. It does not, therefore, carry a major-letter award nor does it attract the attention which accompanies football, basketball, track and field, crew and hockey, which are ranked as the major sports. But last Saturday night saw this minor sport assume the proportions of a major, so far as Harvard was concerned, and well did it merit the celebration which those Harvard graduates and undergraduates who were able to get into that part of the Indoor Athletic Building which houses the swimming pool put on. What was the occasion for such a crowd at a minor-sport event? It was the coming together of the Harvard and Yale swimming teams in their annual meet. That in itself would hardly have been enough of an attraction to have necessitated the hanging out of the S. R. O. sign the first of the week. The real reason was to be found in the fact that Harvard had a chance of gaining its first swimming victory over the Eli and also of breaking one of the greatest consecutive victory records ever compiled by any college in any sport.

Staff Photo

Harold S. Ulen

Goes Back to 1925

The records tell us that back in 1924 Yale lost a couple of swimming meets in the old Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association. Princeton was the winner of the championship that winter. The next year, however, found Yale resuming her old position at the top of the standing and from then until Saturday evening the Bulldog of Old Eli had cleaned up in every dual meet it had taken part in. When it faced the Crimson Saturday it had accumulated the neat record of 164 consecutive swimming victories and to all appearances was prepared to make it 165. No wonder then that the Crimson turned out to encourage its team to the limit and Harvard showed to the intercollegiate sport world just how it was possible for athletes who, giving their all, coached by an expert teacher and backed by their fellow students, can come out victorious even when competing against an equally determined set of athletes also handled by a great coach. Under such circumstances there is no reason to be surprised over the fact that records fell by the wayside, and one of the greatest dual college swimming meets ever held was the result.

Great Coaching by Ulen

Back in 1929-30 Harvard built a new swimming pool and engaged a coach by the name of H. S. Ulen. Ulen had been coaching at Syracuse University with much success. When he went to Harvard he faced the difficult task of starting at the very bottom as swimming at the Cambridge university was at low ebb. From the very start the new coach showed that he was an expert in his line and the way Harvard progressed in this sport was most remarkable. It was not long before the Crimson was winning all of its meets with the exception of Yale; but as Yale was defeating every other college, it was not surprising that the Blue also prevailed over the Crimson. This year Ulen succeeded in bringing out a Harvard team capable of mastering the Yale Bulldog in a sport he has been ruling for many years. No wonder the Harvard crowd, under the leadership of Capt. George S. Ford of the championship hockey team, cheered their winning mermen to the echo, threw Coach Ulen into the pool in appreciation of his fine work, and turned what started out as a minor-sport event into a major-sport celebration. It will be a long time before any other college minor-sport team will have similar cause for jubilation and high reward. And the members of the victorious Crimson team are to receive major letters in minor colors and as a result they become eligible to the Varsity Club, which is composed solely of winners of major H's.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

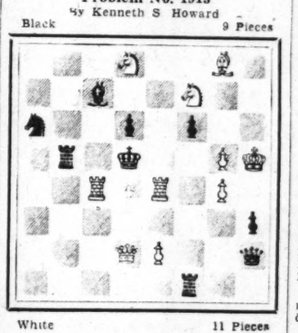
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

March 16, 1937

Problem No. 1913

By Kenneth S Howard

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

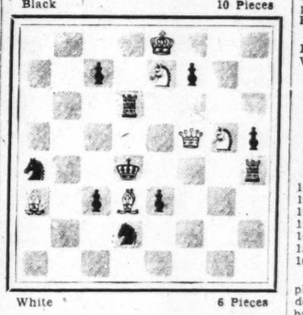
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Western Morning News, July-December, 1932. Note the cross-checks!)

Problem No. 1914

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 10 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Western Morning News, July 27, 1935. This shows three Q sacrifices followed by model mates. Every one of the six white pieces moves during the course of the solution, in at least one of the variations.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1911 Q-QB6

No. 1912 1. B-B3 threatens
2. B-B2
1. ——— R-B3
2. R-Q7
1. ——— P-B3
2. Kt-K
1 ——— B-Q7
2. RxB

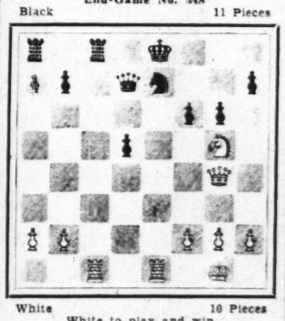
End-Game No. 347. White wins: 1 R-R4, QxR; 2 Q-Kt8ch, KxQ; 3 Kt-K7ch, K-R; 4 Kt-B7ch, RxKt; 5 R-B8ch, R-B; 6 RxR mate.

End-Game

This is the conclusion to Steinitz's win from von Bardeleben at Hastings, 1895. White wins in about eight moves.

End-Game No. 348

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The Margate (England) tournament, with Fine and Capablanca as the chief contestants, will be played from March 31 to April 9. Fine has also been invited to participate in a tournament at Kemeri, Latvia, planned for June. Alekhine, Lasker, Botwinnik, Flohr, Stahlberg have also been invited.

When the Marshall Chess Club was scheduled to meet the Bronx-International team in the league tournament now pending, a strong team was lined up so that it might not run into unexpected defeat, as did the league-champion Manhattans earlier. The result was a victory for the Marshall team, which was headed by United States Champion Reshevsky.

Here is how Reshevsky disposed of his opponent, who never succeeded in completing his opening development satisfactorily.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Reshevsky White	Balint Black	Reshevsky White	Balint Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	13 KR-Q	Q-B2(b)
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	14 QR-B	P-R3
3 P-B4	PxP	15 Kt-R4	Q-R4
4 P-K3	Kt-KB3	16 KtxB	KtxKt
5 BxP	P-B4	17 BxKt	PxB
6 Castles	B-K2(a)	18 Q-K3	K-Kt2
7 Q-K2	QKt-Q2	19 BxBP	KxB
8 Kt-B3	Castles	20 RxKt	Q-Kt3
9 PxP	BxP	21 RxB	R-Q
10 P-K4	P-K4	22 R(Q)xR	RxR
11 B-KKt5	P-KR3	23 RxR	Resigns
12 B-R4	R-K		

(a) Probably Kt-B3 is better. The Kt is misplaced at Q2, since the QB cannot be developed at the right time.

(b) Black has no good spot for the Q, and is hopelessly tied up.

Walter Jacobs, former problem editor of the Chess Review, and one of our finest composers, played for the Bronx-International team against the Marshall Chess Club a week ago. He was able to indulge in brilliant combination play, when his opponent attempted to force through on the K side.

Sicilian Defense

Bruzza White	Jacobs Black	Bruzza White	Jacobs Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 P-R4	Kt-B5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 P-Kt5	PxP
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 PxP	Q-Kt3ch
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	20 K-Kt2	KtxKt(a)
5 Kt-QB3	P-K3	21 BxKt	RxKt
6 B-K2	P-Q3	22 QxR	KtxP
7 Castles	P-QR3	23 Q-R5	Q-K6
8 B-K3	Q-B2	24 BxPch	PxB
9 P-B4	Kt-QR4	25 QxPch	K-Q
10 Q-Q3	P-QKt4	26 R-B3	QxPch
11 P-QR3	B-Kt2	27 K-B	R-R8ch
12 QR-Q	R-B	28 K-K2	Q-Kt7ch
13 P-B5	P-K4	29 K-Q3	RxRch
14 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B5	30 K-B4	P-Q4ch
15 B-B	KtxRP	Resigns	
16 P-Kt4	P-R3		

(a) The Kt again offers itself. White's play has, of course, been weak, but Black does not waste time, and goes about his business of winning with direct thrusts.

Cunningham May End Reign on Board Track

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham, undisputed ruler of American mile runners for several years, may end his reign over the board tracks tomorrow night with the Columbian mile at the Knights of Columbus games at Madison Square Garden.

Cunningham, winner of all but one of this winter's important miles, encounters his conqueror, Archie San Romani of Emporia (Kan.) Teachers, Italy's Luigi Beccali, and his personal rival, Gene Venzke of the New York A. C., in the feature race of the season's last and biggest indoor invitation meet.

Although the Kansan has not announced his intention of quitting, he has only one more race on the winter schedule, a clash with San Romani and Indiana's Don Lash as a special feature of the Butler relays at Indianapolis Saturday. It has been pointed out, however, that he has been taking post-graduate work in physical education at New York University this year. If he gets his degree and takes up coaching or a position as physical director, he will become ineligible for amateur competition.

Cunningham has won the Columbian trophy the last four years, taking two cups permanently, and it was in this race that he set his world indoor mile record of 4:08.4 in 1934.

Vines Leads Perry

ST. PAUL, March 16 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, world's professional tennis champion, had a lead today of 16 matches to 15 over Fred Perry of Great Britain in their national tour. Vines conquered Perry in straight sets last night, 6—2, 8—6.

Much at Stake In Hockey Game Billed Tonight

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Toronto Leafs
Bratton, lw		rw, Drillon
Weiland, c		c, Apps
Goldsworthy, rw		lw, Jackson
Portland, ld		rd, Duff
Shields, rd		ld, Hamilton
Thompson, g		g, Broda

Bruins Alternates—Smith, Mantha, Hollett, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, Chapput, Schmidt, Dumart.

Toronto Alternates—Horner, Fowler, Conacher, Thomas, Boll, Kendall, Metz, Finnigan, Davidson.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some might think this hockey season is all over except for the playoffs. Such is not the case here in Boston tonight, however. The Toronto Maple Leafs are in town and the local Bruins are not taking the game lightly. Neither are the Leafs taking the game in mere stride.

Bruins need victories to assure themselves the right to name where the first game of the playoff series will be played. The Leafs are out to win, hopeful of catching the Montreal Maroons for second place in the Canadian group standing of the league.

Both teams are stronger than when they last played here. Leafs have their shifty forward, Buzz Boll, in action again, and the big, hard-shooting right winger, Charlie Conacher, is firing shots with old-time vigor. Neither player has been on local ice this season. The home forces have Porky Dumart, Milt Schmidt and Sylvio Mantha in their lineup since the Leafs were here last.

Maple Leafs and Bruins are playing much better hockey than in the early season stage. The Leafs have won four, tied one and lost one in their last six games, and the Bruins have won eight, tied one and lost three in their last 12 contests. In games played between the two, Boston has won three on Toronto ice and the Leafs won both on Boston ice. Tonight is the final between the two in the regular schedule.

It is quite possible that these two clubs will meet in the coming playoffs. Probably not in the first series, for the Leafs would have to beat out Maroons for second place and that is quite a task, but if Toronto should survive the first series with Rangers and Bruins get by Maroons, the two will meet in the second series.

According to past records, the Bruins have not fared well against Toronto in playoff hockey. They have met three times, 1933, 1935 and 1936, with Toronto eliminating the Bruins in each instance. That does not phase the astute Ross because he reasons that Leafs have had their turn and if the two collide this year it will be the Bruins' turn to do the eliminating.

N. E. Women's Tennis Starts at Longwood

The annual women's New England indoor tennis championship got under way at the Longwood Covered Courts, Newton, yesterday. All four of the seeded players advanced, winning second-round matches easily after drawing first-round byes.

The seeded quarter in order, are: Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Mrs. Carl Mabley, Virginia Ellis and Mrs. C. N. Leopold.

Doubles play will start today with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Mrs. George W. Wightman, the top-seeded team.

The singles summary:

Women's Singles—First Round

Mrs. Hugh Hencken defeated Mrs. William Martin, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. William Shedden defeated Mrs. G. D. Krunbaar, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round

Elena Ciccone defeated Mrs. R. W. Cowes, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. C. N. Leopold defeated Mrs. L. Smedeker, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Carl Mabley defeated Mrs. Shedon, 6—1, 6—1.

Louise Hedlund defeated Kay Parrot by default.

Virginia Ellis defeated Emily Lincoln, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. J. D. Corbiere defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash, 6—3, 6—1.

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China's Drive Against Opium Revealed in Report at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—China's herculean efforts to uproot the opium poppy and the opium-smoking habit from her territories within a period of six years, are revealed in a report released here by the League's Opium Advisory Committee.

The problem facing the Kuomintang may be gauged from the fact that the sales of raw opium in Shanghai, Hankow and nine provinces alone amounted to 1960 tons in 1934, while the total number of registered smokers so far communicated to the central authorities numbered 1,500,000.

In May, 1935, the Central Political Committee of the Kuomintang appointed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as inspector general for the suppression of opium. China's "strong man" was given full power to deal with the problem in any way he thought fit.

Forgo Revenues

Assisting him are two bodies. One, the Opium Suppression Supervisory Bureau, at Hankow, keeps an eye on the transport and illicit sale of narcotic drugs and supervises the transport and sale of opium for registered smokers. Another organization, known as the Central Commission for the Suppression of Opium, started operations in Nanking early in 1936. This commission co-ordinates all anti-opium activities in the various provinces.

At the beginning of its campaign the commission announced that the Government was "firmly resolved totally to suppress opium within the prescribed period of six years" and that its plans would in no wise be sidetracked by "regard for the revenue derived from the sale of opium." The entire Chinese nation, moreover, was expected to support the Government's efforts.

Progressive Reduction

Cultivation of the poppy is already forbidden in 12 provinces. In seven others a scheme of progressive reduction is being applied, spread over from two to five years. Anyone convicted of illegal cultivation can be executed. Since the campaign began, 970 persons have been executed for various breaches of the new narcotic laws.

Such opium as may still be grown is transported and sold under the supervision of the Hankow bureau. The annual revenue from these sales is some 20,000,000 Chinese dollars. The money goes to the anti-opium fight, including cost of commissions and financial assistance to provinces giving up the baneful poppy.

At present, one of the greatest obstacles in China's path is the dumping of drugs on a large scale by foreigners in "privileged positions," that is, who possess extra-territorial rights. The Chinese representative on the League's committee referred especially to the activities of Japanese Nationals.

Japanese and Korean Shops

As an example of the "extreme gravity of the situation," L. A. Lyall, assessor to the committee, told the League that in the district of Chang-li alone—an area of about 800 square miles with 400,000 inhabitants—he had received a list of 131 shops owned by Japanese or Koreans in which heroin or morphine was sold. In Amoy there were 323 opium dens, in Foochow 319—all kept by Japanese. Clandestine manufacture of opium derivatives in China, more particularly in Japanese Manchoukuo and Jehol, was described my the American member, Stuart J. Fuller of the State Department at Washington, as "terrifying."

The committee considered that the situation disclosed has "developed into a serious menace, not only to China, but also to the rest of the world," and addressed an earnest appeal to the Japanese Government to provide effective penalties against any of their nationals engaged in the illicit trade. The League has also sent a recommendation to all the governments "which have not already done so to prevent their nationals from engaging in illicit traffic in China."

League Tightens Drug Control

(Continued from Page 1)

Dominionship, and Aden, a British Protectorate, together share the unenviable reputation of "an exceptionally high" consumption rate, due to opium eating. In 1935, it was 697 and 627 kilos respectively per 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Increased Use in Russia

Soviet Russia almost trebled her morphine consumptioh in 1935—probably owing to development of her medical services, the board suggests.

Turning to world stocks of raw materials, the Geneva sleuths are puzzled by Macao. In 1934, this Portuguese possession reported holding more than 31 tons of raw opium. In 1935, not a single ounce!

Where did it all go? The board is suspicious. Inquiries are proceeding in Lisbon. Meanwhile the board thinks it "probable" that some of this huge stock was used to manufacture prepared opium for the Government—presumably for smoking—was treated as Government stock and, therefore, omitted from the stocks reported to the board.

Close Watch on Kwantung

Kwantung, too, is being "watched." More than 13 tons of opium "seem, at first sight, to have disappeared." Upon investigation, the board was informed that the amount in question was used by licensed smokers in the South Manchurian Railway zone under Japanese rule. The board feels, however, that the quantity should have been reported among the Kwantung exports.

If every transaction were reported to the board—as it should be under the two international conventions—opium exports should balance imports—at least theoretically. In 1935, however, they exceeded imports by 69 tons.

One of the discrepancies investigated disclosed the fact that out of a shipment of 89 tons from Iran to the Straits Settlements, 73 tons were actually shipped to Manchoukuo, of which the board received no intimation whatever. Another discrepancy between Iran and Macao is still under investigation.

France Immune To Red Advance, Radical Declares

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Jacques Kayser, vice-president of the Radical Socialist Party in France, said March 13 that France is "going neither in the direction of Communism, nor in the direction of Fascism" and said he was "certain of the victory of French Democracy."

Addressing the Foreign Policy Association, the party confrere of Edouard Herriot said that "the best way to avoid Communism in France is to close the door, energetically, before the menaces of fascism and of war."

This, he said, "is precisely what the Blum Government and the Front Populaire are doing."

The Radical Socialist Party and Premier Blum's Socialist Party are dominating factors in the Popular Front—to which the Communists have given their support in general.

Differentiating between the Communist Party and the other Leftist parties, the Socialist Party and the Radical Socialists, M. Kayser declared:

"All of the recent local elections prove that there is a weakening of the Communist Party, and that this weakening is favorable to the other left-wing parties.

"The policy of peace, of defense of liberty, the policy of economic recovery and of progressive social reforms will continue to strengthen the left parties, but not the Communist Party."

M. Kayser said that the Communists give their general support to Premier Blum and to the Popular Front "on the basis of a common opposition to Fascism. That support, however, has no influence on the policy of the Blum Government, any more than the support of the moderates influenced the policy of Lenin when he came to power."

Green Asks Court Action To Enforce Rand Ruling

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asked the Labor Relations Board today to seek immediately a court order enforcing the board's Remington Rand decision.

Mr. Green said the labor federation would "utilize all its resources to compel Remington Rand to comply" with the labor board's decision.

"We regard the decision as a complete vindication of the strike and the strike policy that the workers have pursued," he added.

"The board established complete justification for the strike.

"We are going to advertise the decision throughout the nation in order to prevent sale of Remington-Rand products to the friends of labor."

Mr. Green added he meant by this that the federation would call on city central bodies and state federations to try to block the sales of Remington Rand equipment to state and local governments.

G-Man Poses as Gangster To Trap Narcotic Suspects

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—A federal agent who posed as a Chicago gangster was credited yesterday with uncovering evidence which led to the indictment of two men whom U. S. District Attorney Francis J. W. Ford of Boston charged with selling $5,000,000 worth of narcotics annually.

The agent, William J. Kelly of the bureau of narcotics, testified that on four occasions he purchased narcotics from Harry Peltz, 43, under indictment here and in Boston for violation of the Harrison Anti-Narcotics Act.

Held with Peltz is Samuel Platzman and his wife, Dolly. They were seized in a raid by federal operatives here after Peltz's capture in the lobby of a Boston hotel.

District Attorney Ford said Peltz and Platzman directed a group which operated two narcotics depots in New York, shipping the contraband in trunks to Chicago, Providence, R. I., New Haven, Conn., Portland, Maine, and other points. The trunks, he said, escaped inspection for a long time because they were always dispatched on a railroad passenger ticket.

Defendants Answer In Vote Fraud Case

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 15 (AP)—Two defendants in a vote fraud conspiracy case told a Federal Court that a government witness gave the orders as to how ballots were to be handled at their polling place in the Nov. 3 elections.

"I just did what I was told to," said Forest Holman, Democratic clerk and a city employee. Thomas Cummins, Republican precinct captain, testified for the prosecution. James Maxey, Republican judge and a defendant, testified that he participated only in counting constitutional amendment ballots but signed poll books showing a count of political ballots as well. "I believed," he told the court, "the ballots had been counted. Mr. Cummins said they had been."

Censorship Lifted On Queen Marie

BUCHAREST, Roumania, March 15 (AP)—Dowager Queen Marie was reported holding her own today after becoming indisposed Thursday night at the opera, which she has attended frequently this season.

Shortly after the lifting of a stringent censorship, her condition was described reliably as "stationary." The fact that Premier George Tatarescu left Bucharest for a three-day stay at his country estate was considered a reassuring sign.

Rumors that Queen Marie had been poisoned are denied, and her condition is described as due to influenza.

Road Is Stretched Sideways to Make Island in Middle

(Continued from Page 1)

engineering." At last, the engineers promised themselves, "the State will have roads capable of taking the fast speeds of modern automobiles." Well—they took the fast speeds all right, but not with safety.

In a single year on the Brunswick Turnpike, there were nearly 100 persons killed and 1000 injured in motor mishaps. Instead of being a safety road, the pike developed into a trap for motorists, inviting them to pass at high speeds. Hence, most of the trouble occurred in the middle of the road— medial friction, the engineers called it. How to remedy this situation at a minimum of expense to the taxpayer, who already invested millions in the pike, was a question not easily answered.

Then came the great idea. A flat hose was inserted in the center crack that always exists between the great slabs of concrete 14½ feet feet wide by 500 feet long. Air, applied under heavy pressure, forced the heavy slabs slowly apart, even though they hadd lain there for two years. As the slabs separated, larger hoses and then wooden blocks were used. This was continued until the center strip was 12 feet wide.

The majority of accidents were immediately eliminated on the stretch where the experiment was made. Over a two-mile area where there were 11 accidents and two fatalities in the summer of 1935 alone, before the center was divided, there have been only five accidents and no fatalities since June 5, 1936.

This same scheme of applying compressed air to the separation of lanes will be used on a broad scale throughout New Jersey with every likelihood that other states will soon avail themselves of this means of saving the taxpayer millions of dollars to make up for what road experts now call an "engineering blunder" or the building of four-lane roads without separated traffic lanes.

In all new construction in the state, provisions are made for separated traffic. Safety islands will become an integral part of New Jersey's future highway planning, despite the heavy costs of rights of way which will be offset by heavy savings in economic losses laid to accidents.

Having proved the feasibility of traffic separation on the Brunswick Pike, the state will continue this improvement first on the remaining miles of this turnpike. Then the Woodbridge to Elizabeth imporvement will be tackled. Over this congested route passes all the Jersey shore traffic from New York and points north. Steadily increasing mishaps have given this road a bad reputation second only to that of the Brunswick Pike before the installation of center safety islands.

French Democracy Called Firm While Recovery Keeps On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 15—Peace and how to get it, was the subject of an all-day meeting arranged March 13 by the Foreign Policy Association, with women club members of the metropolitan area listening to speakers and studying techniques of organization during the morning and afternoon, and attending a luncheon at which Jacques Kayser, vice-president of the French Radical Socialist Party, and Miss Charlotte Muret, instructor in history at Barnard College, discussed the present political scene in France.

Mr. Kayser said, "The policy of peace, of the defense of liberty, of the resolute affirmation of the rights of the human personality, the policy of economic recovery and of progressive social reforms, will continue to strengthen the left parties, but not the Communist party. I am certain of the victory of French democracy. In two circumstances only can there be a doubt. If, by chance there was a Fascist Putsch, the reaction of the French people might be Communist. If there were international war, the reaction of the French people might also be Communist."

Miss Muret declared that the leaders of the Popular Front will sooner or later have to solve the problem raised by their union with opposing groups, deciding between consolidating their situation with the help of the moderates, or governing without communist collaboration.

Martin Asks $25,000,000 In Air 'Conspiracy' Suit

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP)—James V. Martin, an aircraft manufacturer and designer, filed a $25,000,000 damage suit in State Supreme Court March 13, charging a conspiracy among other aircraft organizations to keep him out of the industry in New York State. He named as defendants the Manufacturers Aircraft Association, Inc., Pan American Airways, Inc., the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation, Fairchild Aviation Corporation, National Aviation Corporation, Grover Leoning Aircraft Company, Inc., and American Airlines, Inc.

In his affidavits Mr. Martin asserted the defendants fixed uniform prices and rate schedules, established a "black list" and, to prevent him from obtaining Government contracts for aircraft manufacture, used "unlawful influence upon persons holding public office." "Important and relevant documents," he alleged, "have been lost or destroyed. Government files have been tampered with and important material taken therefrom. Witnesses have been threatened and intimidated."

Paper Strike Ended

MIAMI, Fla., March 16 (AP)—The Daily News resumed publication Saturday after a one-day suspension, first in its 41-year history, as its printers ended their unauthorized strike for higher wages. The composing room force returned to work on instructions from Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, who said their strike was illegal.

Eccles Urges Tax Rise to Pay Debt

WASHINGTON, March 16 (AP)—The text of the statement issued yesterday by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board:

I wish to correct erroneous interpretations which have been circulated with reference to my position on credit and monetary policies.

I have been and still am an advocate of an easy money policy and expect to continue to be an advocate of such a policy so long as there are large numbers of people who are unable to find employment in private industry, which means that the full productive capacity of the nation is not being utilized. Under such conditions, to restrict the available supply of capital and thus to make it difficult, if not impossible, to employ these people would not only be anti-social but uneconomic.

I do not believe that sharp price rises in certain basic commodities should be controlled at this stage of the recovery by a restrictive money policy which would tend to freeze and might bring about an actual reduction in the total volume of employment and production. The price rises to which I refer are the result primarily of non-monetary factors, including foreign armaments demands, strikes and monopolistic practices by certain groups both in industry and organized labor. These conditions have in turn led to speculative security and commodity buying which serves to accelerate the price advances.

Money must be used as the servant to increase production and employment at home and not to restrict employment and production at a time when the national income is still many billions below what it has been in the past and many more billions short of what it could and should be in the future. Therefore, other means than a restrictive money policy must be used under present conditions to control unwarranted price advances which result in the rise of the cost of living.

Controlled by Production

The way to control unjustifiable price advances is by increasing production. This can be done so long as there is idle labor willing to work, so long as there are unused natural resources and an abundance of money at reasonable rates. All three of these conditions are present at this time.

With reference to the volume of money, after the full increase in reserve requirements goes into effect May 1, there will be more bank deposits and currency in circulation by fully $2,000,000,000 than at the peak of 1928 and 1929. There will also be excess reserves upon which billions of further credit can be extended by the banks without the need for borrowing from the Federal Reserve banks. In other words, the supply of money to finance increased production at low rates is ample.

Furthermore, with the ample reserves of the Federal Reserve banks, additional supplies of money can be made available when needed to finance expanded production at reasonable rates by purchase of government securities in the open market. At the same time, the reserve system has instruments for controlling directly the diversion of bank credit into security speculation.

With reference to labor, numerically there are still millions of unemployed people able and willing to work and several millions more engaged on public works who could be diverted from public to private pay rolls. But there is approaching a special problem of skilled labor shortages developing in certain fields. This situation should be anticipated and met as rapidly as it develops by releasing skilled workers from public to private employment and by vocational and increased apprenticeship training.

No Lack of Materials

Finally, there was not at the peak of 1929 and there is not now any lack of materials and natural resources to furnish the means of production.

Under such conditions, the country needs the full and co-ordinated utilization of the three essential factors of man power, natural resources and capital until we have attained a maximum production and distribution of real wealth in the form of housing, clothing and all other tools necessary to maintain and improve the standard of living of all of our people.

It is not sound public policy and it is not in the ultimate interest of either capital, labor, or agriculture for any one of the three groups, broadly speaking, to try to gain an advantage at the expense of the others, which only makes for instability of the national economy and hence is bound to be temporary.

Increased wages and shorter hours when they limit or actually reduce production are not at this time in the interest of the public in general or in the real interest of the workers themselves. When wage increases are passed along to the public, and particularly when industries take advantage of any existing situation to increase prices far beyond increased labor costs, such action is shortsighted and indefensible policy from every standpoint.

Wage increases and shorter hours are justified and wholly desirable when they result from increasing production per capita and represent a better distribution of the profits of industry. When they retard and restrict production and cause price inflation, they result in throwing the buying power of the various groups in the entire economy out of balance, working a particular hardship upon agriculture, the unorganized workers, the recipients of fixed incomes and all consumers

Guards Against Inflation

The upward spiral of wages and prices into inflationary price levels can be as disastrous as the downward spiral of deflation. If such conditions develop, the Government should intervene in the public interest by taking such action as is necessary to correct the abuses.

The remedy for a price inflation when the country has unused man power, natural resources and capital is through more, not less production, through an orderly, balanced use of these three fundamental factors and not by creating a needless, artificial shortage of any one of them.

What, then, is the function of the monetary authorities of the Government? It is to help bring about and maintain the essential element of an adequate supply of funds at reasonable rates to call forth and facilitate production and distribution. A policy of easy money in order to make available an adequate supply of capital at reasonable rates cannot, however, of itself succeed in maintaining a stable economy.

The Federal Reserve System, which is an arm of the Government, is powerless to maintain a stable economy unless other essential non-monetary factors necessary to stability are brought into line either by private interests or by the Government. The Federal Reserve System has exerted the greatest possible influence to bring about and maintain easy money conditions as a necessary integral part of the recovery movement. An ample supply of funds at reasonable rates exists and will exist after the increased reserve requirements take full effect May 1. So far as I am concerned, I am convinced that such a supply of funds should continue to be made available at rates that will encourage full recovery and help to maintain it.

Favors Increasing Taxes

Under present conditions of an accelerating recovery, a continued easy money policy to be successful in achieving and maintaining a balanced recovery must be accompanied by a prompt balancing of the federal budget and the subsequent retirement of public debt by the Government in relationship to the expansion of private credit.

I have not been and am not now in favor of balancing the budget at the expense of the destitute and the unemployed who are unable to find private employment, but I am in favor of increasing taxes on incomes and profits if necessary to sustain the volume of relief and at the same time bring the budget into balance and permit the paying down of public debt as private debt expands. Only by this process can monetary inflation be prevented.

If, in the meantime, however, stable recovery is endangered by unwarranted price and cost increases arising from non-monetary causes, they must be combated by other than monetary means. To resort to monetary restraints under such conditions would involve the risk of halting recovery and precipitating another deflation before we have recovered from the last one and before the Government is in position to bear the costs of it without causing a monetary inflation.

I cannot favor at this juncture the remedy of "tight money" and high interest rates to reach special conditions. Such a remedy if invoked now in the attempt to control unjustifiable and monopoly-created prices would result in a reduction of the nation's buying power. Otherwise this remedy would not be effective in bringing prices down.

Would Add to Unemployed

A decline in buying power would, in turn, result in increasing the already large volume of unemployment which would have to be supported out of public funds and in a decrease in the national income, with the consequence that the budget would be thrown hopelessly out of balance.

The remedy lies not in a restrictive monetary policy, but in vigorous government intervention with all the powers at its command to deal directly with the causes that might endanger the progress of a stable and enduring recovery.

With reference to these broad policies in connection with the budget and government finances, the President stated in his budget message in January, "we shall soon be reaping the full benefits of these programs (to combat the depression) and shall have at the same time a balanced budget that will also include provision for reduction of the public debt." And in his radio address on March 9, the President said, "in 1933, you and I knew that we must never let our economic system get completely out of joint again—that we could not afford to take the risk of another great depression.

"We also became convinced that the only way to avoid a repetition of those dark days was to have a Government with power to prevent and to cure the abuses and the inequalities which had thrown that system out of joint. We then had a program of remedying those abuses and inequalities—to give balance and stability to our economic system—to make it bombproof against the causes of 1929."

A policy of monetary restraint at this juncture would be calculated to prevent attainment of this objective of balance and stability in our economic system.

Eccles Urges Balanced Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

the days of NRA and compulsory crop control. They also indicate that organized labor, if it still seeks to solve its problems through a rigid 30-hour week, has "missed the boat."

The Wage-Hour Question

"Increased wages and shorter hours when they limit or actually reduce production are not at this time in the interest of the public in general or in the real interest of the workers themselves . . . Wage increases and shorter hours are justified and wholly desirable when they result from increased production per capita and represent a better distribution of the profits of industry . . . The remedy for a price inflation when the country has unused man power, natural resources and capital is through more, not less production, through an orderly, balanced use of these three fundamental factors, and not by creating a needless, artificial shortage of any of them."

Specifically, Mr. Eccles was denying reports that he would follow a restrictive money policy in an effort to combat inflation.

"Money," he said, "must be used as the servant to increase production and employment at home and not to restrict employment and production at a time when the national income is still many billions below what it has been in the past and many more billions short of what it could be and should be in the future."

The success with which Mr. Eccles can persuade the political side of the Government to put into effect his "vigorous intervention" is dependent on many factors. President Roosevelt announced in January his intention to have a budget balanced in everything except statutory debt retirement in the fiscal year that opens on July 1. That would mean that all outgo beyond income would stop; the budget would be balanced but the mortgage on the national establishment would not be reduced.

Not Enough for Him

To Mr. Eccles that is not enough. He urges "prompt" balancing of the budget, and subsequent retirement of public debt by the Government in relationship to the expansion of private credit.

But since President Roosevelt outlined his hopes in January, increasing need for relief to flood sufferers has emerged, and governors, mayors, and other local authorities are declaring his relief program far too restrictive. It remains to be seen whether the Administration can overcome these obstacles to economy.

The second big step urged by Mr. Eccles—stimulus to production and steps against strikes or other artificial modes of seeking increased wages and shorter hours—also confronts political difficulties. President Roosevelt was allied to labor in the past, and in the present Supreme Court fight his chief prop is organized labor. Can he frown on the current wave of strikes under these political circumstances?

The third step, against monopolistic practices, is possible to a degree under existing statutes but many authorities have claimed new laws to be necessary, and this must pass the Supreme Court gantlet. But this was obviously not regarded as a major point.

The effect of foreign armament demands on the American price and recovery structure is now being intensively studied by various Government authorities. If the conclusion is that such demands, not from actual belligerents, are now contributing seriously to American inflation, it is not clear what can be done about it. Restrictions might have to be authorized by Congress, and it would probably be politically unpopular to curb peacetime business.

However, limitations on the inflow of foreign capital much of which may find its way into munitions buying, stand as a feasible remedy. They have been under careful study by the Treasury for some time.

The Federal Reserve System, its head declares, is powerless to maintain a stable economy "unless other essentially non-monetary factors necessary to stability are brought into line either by private interests or by the Government."

Thus this almost unprecedented statement becomes a plea for action: action by the Government, by labor, by capital in a co-operative venture to stabilize American recovery, provide further employment, and ward off future collapse.

Mr. Eccles speaks of the two spirals: upward to inflation, downward to deflation. His remedy: "production strikes a responsive chord in producers as in consumers."

Franco Orders Advance On Southeastern Front

NAVALCARNERO, Spain, March 15 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco ordered a general advance all along the Jarama Front southeast of Madrid today in a drive co-ordinated with a new push against the beleaguered capital from the Guadalajara sector on the northeast.

The insurgent forces on the Jarama Front smashed through the Government lines to take up positions two and a half miles nearer the Tajuna river.

At the same time, on the Guadalajara front, dispatches reported, a series of desperate Government counter-attacks had been driven back in heavy fighting.

The simultaneous action centered around the Tajuna river valley, the "groove" along which the insurgent columns have orders to close Madrid's vital corridor to the sea.

The insurgent drive from the northeast was based on a wide area to the north and east of the city of Guadalajara, 43 miles from Madrid.

The provincial capital itself was reported to be in easy range of Gen. Emilio Mola's artillery with the attack spreading around the city on two sides.

While the main column struck along the valley of the Tajuna about 10 miles east of Guadalajara, two flanking columns were operating to the East and West.

General Franco's headquarters at Salamanca denied in an official communiqué that Italian troops composed the main part of the insurgent force on the Guadalajara Front as charged by the Government.

Ship Loaded With Autos Icebound Off Cleveland

CLEVELAND, March 16 (AP)—The lake steamer South Park, loaded with automobiles from Detroit, became wedged in ice outside the Cleveland harbor yesterday and the steamer Steel Chemist awaited favorable winds to free herself from ice off Conneaut Harbor, where she has been held fast since Friday. The South Park, first boat to open the navigation season here two weeks ago, was unable to penetrate ice 1½ miles outside the harbor breakwall on a trip from Detroit.

Increased Federal Power Urged in Labor Disputes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

(Continued from Page 1)

the problem rather than suggesting a specific solution. This problem, as he sees it, includes dislocation due to strikes, but more important the threat of constantly increasing wages and prices leading to an inflation spiral if higher wages are always passed on in higher prices leading to more demands for wage increases.

As to this basic economic problem of higher wages and prices he said that "some way must be found to distribute the benefits of our industrial efficiency in some manner that will permit it to live." By this he implied that higher wages should be made real and the need for further increases prevented by meeting the first wage increases through more efficient labor and "more regular operation of plant" rather than solely by higher prices.

On the subject of dislocation of industry due to strikes and "industrial warfare," he said in part as follows:

"Nothing is more obvious that in this modern age, with all of its modern industrial problems, we must create a national labor policy. The old methods of dealing with labor disputes are antiquated and ineffective.

"These domineering methods have not stopped the organization of labor and neither have they prevented strikes and lockouts. They have proved their futility. Now that we have had the proof, the time is ripe—right now—for the leaders of organized industry and the leaders of organized labor, with the assistance of the Government, to get together and work out some fair, sane and sensible program. Either by legislation or by industrial agreements we must put an end to this curse of constant economic warfare . . ."

While groping for a solution to the basic problems behind the current strikes and labor troubles the Government continues to temporize as best it can with existing problems. The Chrysler Motor Company problem as yet is being handled locally in Michigan for the most part, but Mr. McGrady himself was understood to be in touch with both C. I. O. leaders and Mr. Walter P. Chrysler. This strike is not causing the concern here that the General Motors strike did last month and it is generally expected that a solution will soon be effected, but there are some difficult angles on which government mediators are working.

The severe criticism which the National Labor Relations Board delivered against Remington-Rand, Inc., two days ago along with an order to that company to replace 4000 of its striking employees was followed today by announcement that the board would file a petition immediately in a circuit court of appeal to enforce its order.

Insurance Benefits For Workers Boosted By General Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—More than 200,000 employees of General Motors Corporation will receive a 40 per cent increase in accident and health benefits under the corporation's Group Insurance Plan, it was announced here yesterday.

At no additional cost to the employees, General Motors has increased such benefits from $10 to $14 a week. At the end of 1936, over 98 per cent of the eligible employees were participating in the plan.

Under the plan, the employee can receive $14 a week, beginning after the first seven days of any disability, for a maximum of 13 weeks for disability due to any illness or a non-occupational accident.

Group insurance is available to all employees of the corporation after three months of service. The plan is co-operative, the direct cost being shared by the corporation and the employees, with the corporation bearing the entire expense of administering the plan.

The cost to the employee is $1.23 per month, for which he receives $2000 life insurance, and $14 a week in health and accident insurance.

The total amount of benefits paid out under the plan during 1936 amounted to $3,371,615. From the inception of the Group Insurance Plan on Dec. 1, 1926, to and including Dec. 31, 1936, claims have been paid to employees and their families in the total amount of $28,030,596, toward the payment of which both the corporation and its employees have contributed.

Masons of New York Close Celebration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 16—The 200th anniversary celebration of the founding of Freemasonry in the State of New York closed at the Collegiate Reformed Church of St. Nicholas, under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and Masonic Orders in New York City.

At the final ceremony last night, the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Sizoo, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, stressed the value of Masonic doctrines, and said that society would be improved by a wider practice of the teachings of Masonry.

General Classified

LEGAL NOTICES

Re THOMAS PATCHETT, Deceased

Pursuant to an Order of the Chancery of the County Palatine of Lancaster, Manchester District, dated the 30th of November, 1936, and made in the matter of the Estate of Thomas Patchett, deceased, intituled 1936 Letter H, No. 165, whereby the following enquiry was directed,

An enquiry who upon the death of the said Thomas Patchett who died on or about the 28th of October 1859, became beneficially entitled to any real estate of his as to which he died intestate and if more than one for what estates or interests and whether any such persons are since dead and if so who by devise decent or otherwise have become entitled to the real estate to which such persons so became entitled.

Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming to be entitled under the said enquiry are by their Solicitors on or before the 10th of June 1937 to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Registrar of the Manchester District of the said Court situate at Duchy Chambers, 4 Clarence Street in the City of Manchester or in default they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Thursday the 17th of June 1937 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers is appointed for adjudicating upon the claims.

DATED this 26th day of February 1937.

HAROLD ROBERTS
Registrar

EDWIN ALMOND & SONS,
16 Kennedy Street, Manchester,
Solicitors for the Petitioners

NOTE—The Testator Thomas Patchett lived at 67 Lloyd Street, Hulme, in the City of Manchester. It is thought that the person who may be entitled is either (a) GEORGE PATCHETT (a Son of Testator's Brother George) or a descendant of his, if any, or (b) WILLIAM PATCHETT (another Son of Testator's Brother George) or a descendant of his or some person claiming through them. It is not known whether George or William was the elder, or which, if any, of the above persons are living. William was twice married and had a Daughter by his first marriage and after his wife's death he married again and went to the United States of America in or about the year 1888.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

WANTED—Capable commission salespeople to sell vocational and professional uniforms; references first letter. Worth Garments, Box 2256 Ft. Worth, Texas.

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United States and Canada

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Daily Features Page

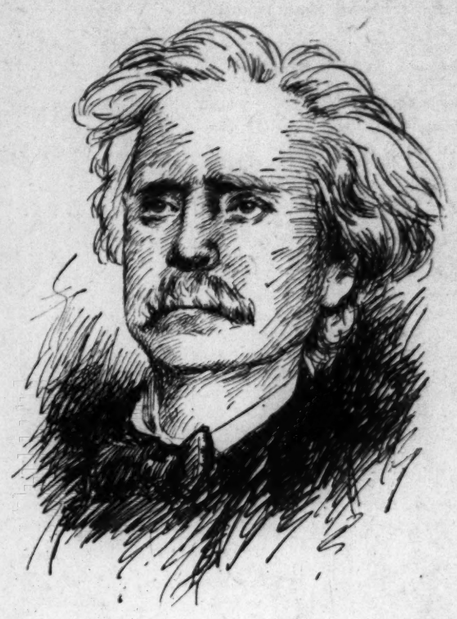
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Pan-American Highway—

Monitor Camera Club from Bessie Creighton, Beach Bluff, Mass.

Natives Assembling for a Dance at a Fiesta

Lines About Leaders-61



By a Staff Artist

Edvard Grieg

(1843-1907)

EDVARD GRIEG is often called the Chopin of the North.
"He has brought it about that Norwegian moods and life have entered every music room in the whole world," said Björnson.
He was born in a distinguished family in Bergen, in Norway.
His mother delighted him with songs in his very early years.
Then she allowed him to attend her own musical soirées.
And in a corner of the room the happy child sat listening.
He became so engrossed with music that he "thought in notes."
Once the schoolmaster asked him to write a composition.
The next day Edvard presented variations on a German melody.
"Trash!" exclaimed the master, who expected a literary piece.

* * *

YET it did not occur to the boy that he might be an artist.
He wanted to be a minister, to serve an awakened parish.
But a great composer happened to call and hear him play.
"Your place is at the Leipzig Conservatory," said the visitor.
So Edvard arrived in the famous German city to study music.
"I feel like a parcel stuffed with dreams," he wrote home.
He continued to wear a short blouse with a belt as in Norway.
After graduating, he returned to his forests and to his fiords.

* * *

THE whole countryside was full of the folk songs he loved.
They were songs of the plowman, the sower, the reaper.
They were songs of rustic courtship and village merrymaking.
Grieg soon formed the habit of visiting remote valleys.
He instinctively borrowed a phrase here, a strain there.
And he began to weave them into melodious creations of his own.

* * *

AT 25, the musician married and he settled in Christiania.
He would teach, or write compositions, most of the time.
And his young wife entertained him with his favorite songs.
Meanwhile he gradually established his fame as a pianist.
In 1867, the Philharmonic Society appointed him conductor.
Time rolled on, unfolding more promise and more happiness.
As he traveled in Italy he received a letter from Ibsen.
"I intend to arrange 'Peer Gynt' for performance on the stage.
Would you be willing to co-operate with me?" read the letter.
Here was something worthy of kindling Grieg's imagination.
He wrote a number of inspired suites for Ibsen's masterpiece.
And this increased his fame abroad as a fascinating composer.

* * *

GRIEG made his life like his music, melodious and beautiful.
He enthusiastically appreciated nature, truth, art, joy.
The couple had now moved to the country on the shore of a lake.
They had bought the most picturesque domain of Troldhangen.
The study of the composer was perched halfway up a rock.
On the gate of the estate one could read this inscription:
"Grieg does not wish to receive callers before 4 o'clock."
At times concerts took the master off to London, Berlin, Paris.
At other times he and his wife traveled on song recitals.
But the quiet life of Troldhangen soon called them home again.
The strength of Grieg lies in the novelty of his inspiration.
Form can be taught and learned, form can make a fine talent.
Inspiration alone implies genius, because it comes from above.

* * *

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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—Opens Up New Scenes in Mexico

Bessie Creighton, Beach Bluff, Mass.

Thatched Huts at Tecalpulco

Sunbonnet Sue

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Putney, Vt., reader shares the following suggestion:

GHL LKDLKCSEHT, RSEXVBC-SEHT, RCSERGCDSEHT—RHXK-SEXKR, CBCR, JKOCSEHT—E RV-AAKRS MCEBU PLKRSBETAR PESZ HVL DLUFSR. SZKU CLK GVT!

Factual Figuring

To the number of points to a mariner's compass —— add the number of lines in a triolet ——; subtract the number of letters in a tetragram ——; multiply by the number of leaves on a shamrock ——; and divide by the number of the "estate" to which members of the newspaper profession belong ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A book mark is a handy thing, and suggests today the changing of BOOK to MARK in 5 moves.

Rebus Sentence

A Portland, Maine, reader offers the following rebus sentence and, although no criticism accompanied it, or is offered, the position of the words below enters into the solution—a sentence of 6 words, containing 3, 3, 5, 15, 2, and 9 letters, respectively, some of which are given:

standing **You are**
my criticism

Fun With Antonyms

Words are to be paired off with their antonyms in the same manner as the synonyms were paired off yesterday. The first has been checked as an example.

1	boundless	taciturn	
2	placid	hostile	
3	stanch	restricted	1
4	adverse	recalcitrant	
5	imaginative	harmless	
6	versatile	agitated	
7	compliant	favorable	
8	formidable	wavering	
9	genial	sound	
10	verbose	uniform	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Brevities

Atlantic Journal: Things grow more complex all the time. A Massachusetts court rules that a woman on roller-skates is a vehicle, and in Indiana a man is going to law to find out if a trailer is an automotive accessory or a house.

New Yorker: A delegation from Maine was courteously received by the Vice-President and the Speaker. All hands deny that there was any talk of annexation.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: For recreation, stimulation, satisfaction—sometimes, alas, vexation—I suggest daily wrestlings with our crypts. They are fun!

Factual Figuring: 32, plus 3, minus 4, times 2, divided by 4 (Fourth Estate) equals 27.

Letter Changing: Book, cook, cork, pork, park, mark.

Rebus Sentence: You are (right), not with "standing," my criticism. (You are right notwithstanding my criticism.)

Fun With Antonyms: Boundless—restricted; placid—agitated; stanch—wavering; adverse—favorable; imaginative—sound; versatile—uniform; compliant—recalcitrant; formidable—harmless; genial—hostile; verbose—taciturn.

Children's Corner

Patsy's Desert

Nancy sat on the floor with a picture book open before her. Her blue eyes were intent on a picture of a desert. "Patsy," she said, "what is a d-e-s-e-r-t?" She always asked Patsy about things she didn't know, because Patsy was three years older and had gone a-journeying.

"A desert," Patsy answered, "and it's made of sand."

Nancy jumped up, taking the picture book with her and went to Patsy. "Look," she said, "there's a desert."

Patsy looked. There on the page was a picture of a long stretch of sand and in the center of it some trees. Nancy pointed to them. "Trees," she said. "Why are they all together in one spot?"

"Because that's an oasis," Patsy explained. "All deserts have them. They're water holes and the trees grow around the water holes."

Nancy bent over the picture. "What is the camel doing?" she asked.

"Camels," Patsy went on, "are the best animals to cross the desert and so travelers use them most. Camels can go a long time without water, and there's no water on the desert until you come to the oases, which are miles apart."

Nancy's eyes looked out of the window wistfully. "I think a desert is a very strange place," she said. "I should like to see a desert."

"But," Patsy answered, "you would have to travel miles and miles."

When Patsy had gone home she said to her mother, "Mummy, I'm going to make a desert for Nancy. She wants most awfully to see one. You know I brought home a box of sand from the place we visited last summer."

"There's more to a desert than sand," her mother joked, "but go ahead and see what you can do."

The next day Patsy opened her box of sand. It felt cool and smooth to her fingers. She spread it over the window seat in the nursery and the sunlight came in and made it sparkle. Patsy chuckled. "It looks like a desert already," she whispered, "but wait!"

She jumped up and ran to the kitchen. In the cupboard she found a shallow dish which she filled with water. "This will be the oasis," she said, and placed the dish in the sand, deep enough so that only the water showed and that too sparkled in the sunlight. "Now, now, now," sang Patsy, "now for a tree." Her eyes searched the nursery and there on the window sill was a tiny plant which had grown from a date stone.

"A date tree, a date tree," she sang, "the very thing for a desert."

She was so happy she sang as she buried the pot of the date tree in the sand. The tiny leaves cast shadows and Patsy laughed aloud. "Now for my toy camels," she said.

They stood both of them on the shelf and they were gazing toward the sand. It almost seemed as if they leaped into Patsy's eager hands. She stood them one behind the other near the date tree and they looked quite at home. Patsy clapped her hands with delight. It was a really truly desert.

She got into her hat and coat and went for Nancy. Hand in hand they ran back to the house and over the stairs to the nursery. "There it is," Patsy cried.

Nancy stood very still, her eyes round with wonder. "It—it looks hot," she said. "Oh Patsy, it's wonderful!" She fell down on her knees

The Camels Looked Quite at Home

before the window seat, her eyes shining, and looked and looked at the tiny desert Patsy had made.

Patsy crouched beside her and after a little while she said,

"You didn't go to the desert
As many travelers do,
And so because you didn't
The desert came to you."

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Stopping a Leaky Valve

When an inner tube valve leaks, and it is impossible for me to procure another at the time, I use gasoline to correct the trouble. The gasoline when put into the valve softens the rubber sealing washer of the valve core and causing it to swell; and in a few moments the leak is sealed effectively. The repair lasts until a new stem can be installed.—L. V. C., Royal, Neb.

In Lighter Vein

Something Wrong

"My vacuum cleaner just won't work," said the housekeeper to the repairman.

"Well," replied the man, "I've tested it, and there's nothing the matter with it."

"There must be," insisted the woman, "when we first used it we got several pounds of dirt out of this carpet, and now it's hard to get an ounce."

Legally

Daughter (looking up from her novel): "Papa, in time of trial, what do you suppose brings the most comfort to a man?"

Papa (who is a newly appointed magistrate): "An acquittal, I should think."—Pearsons.

Judge

"That's what I mean, Harold; you take things too literally."

Just Curious

The village fire engine was careening toward a small hamlet.

Suddenly a hefty housewife left a group of her cronies and, dashing into the middle of the road, waved her arms frantically in front of the oncoming engine. The driver pulled up with a jerk.

"Where's the fire?" he shouted.

"Well, that takes the cake!" retorted the woman. "That's what we all want to know!"—Two Bells.

Good Neighbor Spirit

Smith entered a big London store and made his way to the gardening department. "I want three lawn mowers," he said.

The assistant stared hard at him. "Three, sir?" he echoed. "You must have a very big estate."

"Nothing of the kind," snapped Smith, grimly. "I have two neighbors."—Two Bells.

Sh-h! Don't Breathe It!

"The secret of a satisfying meal is to have everything well flavored with garlic."

"Yes, but how could that be a secret?"

Labor Lost

Teacher: "Give me an example of wasted energy."

Student: "Telling a hair-raising story to a bald-headed man."—Cotton Ginners' Journal.

Aha!

Orator: "Who has done most to rouse the working classes?"

Heckler: "The inventor of alarm clocks."

Squelched

Actor: "You know they say that my face is my fortune."

Patient Listener: "Please, for the last time—I'm fed up on hard-times stories.

Retaliation

Mother: "Why are you making faces at the bulldog?"

Bobby: "Well, he started it."

Daily Anecdote

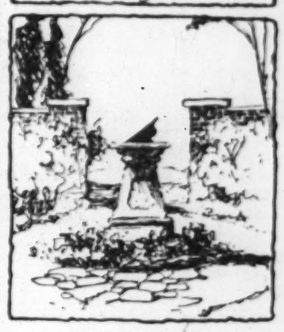
Mason's Choice

Sir John Mason, on his last day, said: "I have lived to see five princes, and have been privy counsellor to four of them. I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts, and have been present at most state transactions for 30 years together; and I have learnt this, after so many years' experience—that seriousness is the greatest wisdom; temperance the best physic; and a good conscience the best estate. And were I to live again I would change the court for a cloister, my privy counsellor's bustle for a hermit's retirement, and the whole life I have lived in the palace for an hour's enjoyment of God in the chapel."—Weekly Visitor and Ladies' Museum (1819).

Quotation for Today

LET us decide honestly what we can do, and then do it with all our might.—AMELIA D BARR.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Faithful Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Arezzo, Italy

The distance covered in 40 years of service by an Italian postman of the little town of Città di Castello, not far from here, furnishes a striking example of the steady faithfulness of a rural letter-carrier during a long period of service.

Domenico Battistoni's normal round extends to more than 26 kilometers, a distance which he daily covers, on working-days and holidays alike, in company with a faithful little donkey which carries the parcels, since Domenico and his donkey supply both letter and parcel delivery to the wide and hilly region which they serve.

This daily round has amounted during 40 years to the conspicuous total of 379,000 kilometers! And Domenico, who at 79 is still brisk and lively, looks forward to bringing his figure up to full 400,000 kilometers before retiring.

During his 40 years of service Domenico has endeared himself to all the inhabitants of the villages along his route and to the scattered inhabitants of the vast and rocky area to whom he is a daily contact with the outside world. For not only does Domenico, as a trusty civil servant, deliver the letters and packages in fulfillment of his official duties; he also executes private commissions, gives advice, carries messages, performs innumerable little services, is everybody's helper and friend.

Children run to greet him and beg for trifles from the little town which, small as it is, to them is as wonderful as a metropolis; country folk in lonely houses entrust to him messages or errands which he gladly undertakes and scrupulously carries out; and as he passes punctually, year after year, winter and summer, in heat or cold, snow or rain, clouds of dust or heavy mud, through the streets of the little town and over the hillsides and along the steep and winding roads with his faithful little donkey, everyone turns to look with interest and affection at Domenico. Everyone welcomes him as he goes his daily round.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 100 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 139

The Searcher of Hearts Is Thy Maker

(Wisdom Period)

The period known as that of the Wisdom writings, or philosophy of the Children of Israel, came after the Exile. The literature of these later days was rich in fundamental truth and showed a great advance in the understanding of the nature of God and His relationship to man.

The people were no longer utterly dependent upon the material evidence of worship in the Temple; their exile experience had weaned them from that conception as the only dwelling place of God. They now recognized that individual man had a definite relationship to his God; and worship was not entirely a national affair. With spiritualized thought, they saw wisdom and intelligence as the expression of Deity.

One of the finest examples of this developing searching thought is found in Psalm 139. Here is the recognition of the sustaining quality of Principle, penetrating all places, all experiences, a vital part of life:

"Yea, the darkness hideth not from thee;
But the night shineth as the day:
The darkness and the light are both alike to thee."

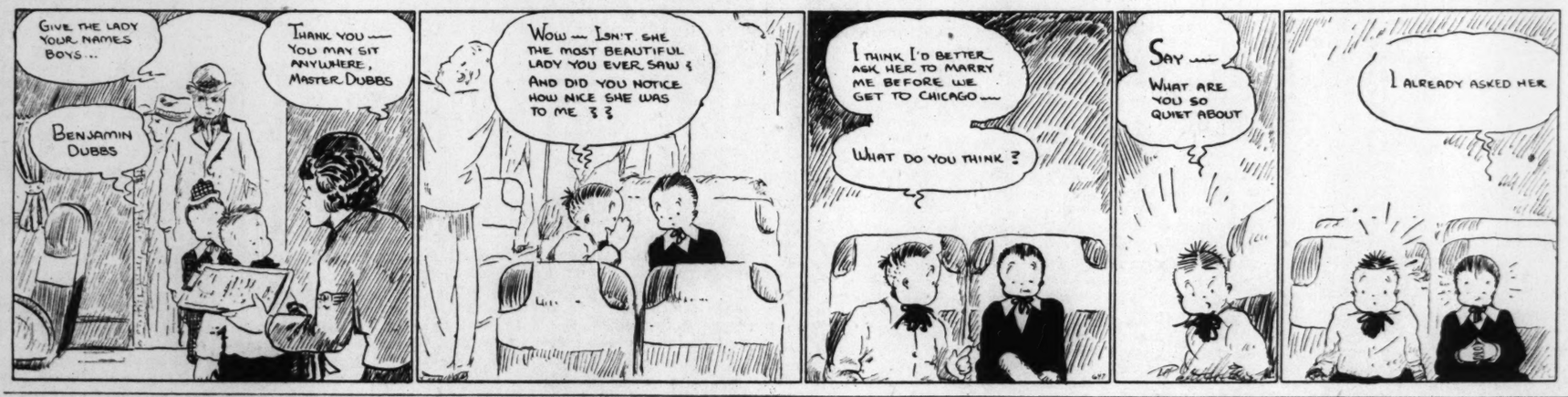
To this glorious understanding is added the knowledge of guidance: "For thou hast possessed my reins."

In a final grand expression, the quality of wisdom is acknowledged:

"Search me, O God, and know my heart:
Try me, and know my thoughts:
And see if there be any wicked way in me.
And lead me in the way everlasting."

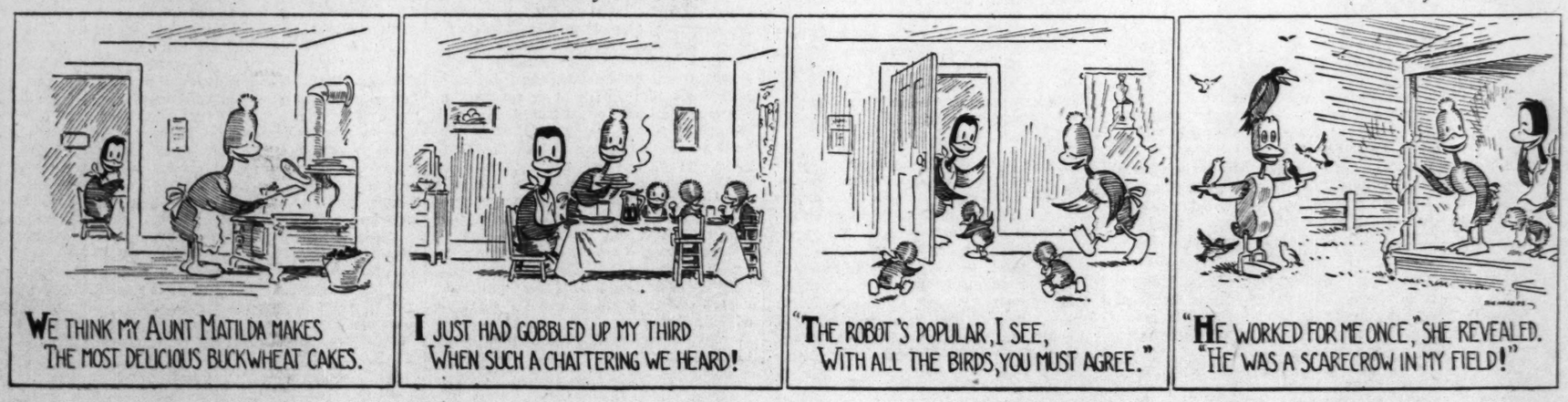
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke Doesn't Waste Any Time*

By LE PELLEY


GIVE THE LADY YOUR NAMES BOYS...
BENJAMIN DUBBS
THANK YOU — YOU MAY SIT ANYWHERE, MASTER DUBBS
WOW — ISN'T SHE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL LADY YOU EVER SAW? AND DID YOU NOTICE HOW NICE SHE WAS TO ME??
I THINK I'D BETTER ASK HER TO MARRY ME BEFORE WE GET TO CHICAGO —
WHAT DO YOU THINK?
SAY — WHAT ARE YOU SO QUIET ABOUT
I ALREADY ASKED HER

The Adventures of Waddles—*Robot as a Friendly Scarecrow*

By THE HAGERS


WE THINK MY AUNT MATILDA MAKES THE MOST DELICIOUS BUCKWHEAT CAKES.
I JUST HAD GOBBLED UP MY THIRD WHEN SUCH A CHATTERING WE HEARD!
"THE ROBOT'S POPULAR, I SEE, WITH ALL THE BIRDS, YOU MUST AGREE."
"HE WORKED FOR ME ONCE," SHE REVEALED. "HE WAS A SCARECROW IN MY FIELD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Strikes—Two Edicts

AT DETROIT an injunction is granted by a circuit court which orders sit-down strikers to evacuate the Chrysler Motor Company plants. In Washington the National Labor Relations Board orders reinstatement of 4000 employees by the Remington-Rand Company in a decision containing probably the most sweeping criticisms ever made by governmental agency of the labor policies of an American business firm.

Every case is, of course, different in some respect from every other. Two distinct questions and two distinct sets of facts are, of course, presented in the two cases here. Yet the contrast in trend and tenor of the two decisions, one by a state court of law, the other by a federal social tribunal, is so sharp as to invite analysis.

"Respect for law and order and for the courts is menaced," declares Judge Allan Campbell in Detroit. "The court is bound to protect the plaintiff (the motor company) in its lawful use of its property."

On the other hand the labor board boils down its concept of responsibility for the Remington strike to "two very plain facts: The unwavering refusal of the respondent to bargain collectively with its employees, and the cold, deliberate ruthlessness with which it fought the strike which its refusal to bargain precipitated."

Without attempting to judge whether the labor policy of company or union is the more blameworthy in one case or the other, it is evident that in the respective efforts of public agencies to assist in the adjustment of rights in these two disputes two fundamentally different approaches are embodied.

The first is the legalistic definition of property rights established by custom, which recognizes clearly the right of the manufacturing corporation to its buildings and tools, recognizes by a bit of obiter dicta even the right of the worker to strike, but does not recognize what some have come to consider a degree of vested interest on the part of the worker in his job.

The second judgment, that of the labor board, is made under an act which on the contrary attacks solely the injustices with which an employer may combat the right to collectively bargain and ignores the possible unreasonableness and violence with which a minority group of workers may occasionally suspend and in part destroy the usefulness of the plants on which depends the livelihood not only of the employer but also of their fellow workers.

The comparison shows that the subject of labor relations is not wholly one either of hardened human law or of vibrant social sympathy. Both must be embraced and reconciled in a determination of rights. It is not simply a matter of denunciation either of employers or unions. Both have their tasks and responsibilities.

The kind of labor tribunal that can save such situations from ending in tests of force must combine something of all points of view, the humanitarian with the legalistic. Its conciliation should come into play early. It must be alert to abuses or irresponsibilities on either side. It must be aware that dictatorships in business, even though benevolent, at length provoke a demand of workers for a hand in determining their own working conditions, and that having once bargained for these conditions labor should be as responsible for keeping its bargain as is the employer.

"These Are Loans"

HARD-PRESSED citizens, in one way or another, are constantly writing for help to their congressmen. Often they get an unctuous, meaningless letter in return. Very rarely do they get frank criticism, or plain-speaking.

Yet it happens once in a while. A few weeks ago, a woman in Chicago wrote to her congressman, Representative Arthur W. Mitchell—the only Negro member of Congress—to ask help to relieve her from foreclosure under the H. O. L. C. She had been unable to meet payments on the loan, and had apparently been in default for some time.

Representative Mitchell—whose letter in reply comes through a channel entirely unconnected with him—was not content to give the correspondent some high-sounding pabulum. After telling her that he had conferred with a member of the H. O. L. C. and had learned that no foreclosures were being made where good faith was shown by the homeowners, or where the owner was less than twelve months in arrears, he added:

> It seems to me that with the fine work the Government is doing to bring relief to all of the suffering people of the country, those who have secured these loans should certainly be able to make one payment during a period of six or eight months.
>
> As I have said, these are loans made by the Government, and it is understood that they must at some time be repaid. Those who borrow this money should in all fairness show appreciation and good faith by seeking to pay the obligation. I do not know the facts in your case, but I am stating what I regard as a general principle touching the loans made by the Government.

The letter speaks for itself. If such kindly frankness were more general, perhaps the idea that "the government owes me a living" would be balanced by the rule that "obligations must be paid."

Histories

IT ALL depends on the point of view, of course. You can take Winston Churchill's word for it. Or you can take Lloyd George's. Or, since either choice will run your reading into volumes, you can start in on the new history of the World War just announced by Dr. James T. Shotwell of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "The Social and Economic History of the World War," they call this 152-volume essay, and it is said the documents which have been studied for inclusion or analysis would take one man 500 years to read.

Histories.

It all depends. . . .

No doubt men will be the wiser for the existence of this monumental effort to find out what really happened. Yet the record is incomplete. It has not been possible to assess the cost of four years' folly, because we are still paying it. And one government would not allow publication of the details of economic life under its jurisdiction during the war years. Still there will be much whose understanding will help men to avoid the repetition of such history.

Histories. Of course it all depends. But for millions less learned than the cabinet ministers and intellectual leaders who have contributed their valuable services to this compilation, the history of the World War began with a few words that told of an enlistment, or a conscription, and ended with a few regretful words from headquarters.

It may take 152 volumes to tell these participants in history why those other few words had to be. And it may—for all the propaganda that must accompany and justify armaments on a scale that 1914 would have called preposterous—take more than all that 500 years of reading to convince them that it need be again.

Taxes and Paying Ability

SOME interesting findings appear in the recent study of tax burdens on low-income groups in the United States made by Dr. Mabel Newcomer for the Twentieth Century Fund. From calculations for representative city and country families in New York State and Illinois, she finds that contrary to the commonly accepted policy of taxation according to ability to pay, "the relative tax burden is more severe for those with incomes of $1000 than it is for those who are able to earn twice as much."

A New York wage earner receiving $2000 a year, for instance, could pay his taxes with from 14.2 to 17.2 per cent of his income whereas his colleague earning only $1000 must give up from 15.4 to 18.6 per cent in taxes. The pinch of taxes is most sharply illustrated, in both New York and Illinois, by the situation of farmers who receive only $500 a year. These lose from $56 to $105 a year in taxes, which absorb from 11.2 to 19.1 per cent of their "potential income," percentages that are substantially higher than for farmers earning $1000 a year, and still higher than for the $2000-a-year farmer.

How to adjust these tax burdens more generally to the rule of ability to pay and still preserve revenues and civic responsibility is not easy to prescribe. Homestead exemptions have been urged in many states and adopted in some, both to this end and to encourage home ownership, and these have much to commend them. But such exemptions cannot do much for the bulk of industrial workers who live in rented dwellings and pay the property taxes through their rents.

Excises and sales taxes do much to explain why the tax burden bears more heavily on the lower reaches of the income scale. The greater part of the excises, especially as they affect the poor, consists of the liquor and tobacco taxes; in these items the individual has it within his power to determine his own tax burden. In the case of general sales taxes, to which many states were pushed by necessity, the inconvenience of collection and this violation of the rule of ability to pay has caused a loss of popularity.

A possible remedy which would yet preserve state revenues exists in some states. This is the application of a state income tax or an increased state income tax, especially reaching the medium brackets just above $2000 a year, in lieu of the sales tax.

This recommendation is made with hesitancy if not trepidation in view of the serious possibilities of overlapping by state income taxes and federal income taxes. It is, however, in line with the proposal of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation that graduated federal taxes apply more largely to the higher brackets and state income taxes more largely to the medium or lower. It is in line with the general desirability of visible rather than invisible taxes, and in line with the desirability of proportioning the taxes of the lowest income groups—below $2000 or even $1000—to their paying ability.

ONE could easily understand how an American taxpayer might inadvertently address his income tax return to the Collector of Eternal Revenue.

Making a Martyr

Book News of the Day

A BOOK can hardly help being propaganda when it is an autobiography of a propagandist like Angelo Herndon. His LET ME LIVE (New York: Random House. $2.50) is by this token unblushing propaganda. It is propaganda for Communism, for racial equality and for the case of Angelo Herndon vs. the State of Georgia. Sentenced to eighteen years in a Georgia chain gang for leading a relief demonstration in Atlanta, and recently granted a review of his case by the United States Supreme Court, Angelo Herndon has provided radicalism with a new cause celebre, along with that of Tom Mooney, the Scottsboro boys, and Sacco and Vanzetti.

His story is not guileful propaganda, but rather a simple, almost naïve argument that has been better presented countless times. He adds nothing to Communist dialectics; his ugly saga of floggings, prison brutalities and political turpitude provides more evidence against traducers of civil liberties, but does not convince us that Communism is the solution.

Angelo Herndon, a Negro, early cast in the roll of bread winner, stumbled against two forms of oppression—economic and racial. In the mines his load was short weighted and his wages short changed; he never met an honest boss, it appears; in one instance he was even shanghaied into a construction gang run on prison lines; he was caught in an appalling web of exploitation, double-dealing and brutality. At least Angelo Herndon thus etches his industrial career.

Then Communism came, with the doctrine of economic and racial equality. Communism told him that neither his poverty nor his color would count against him in the system to come. What wonder Angelo Herndon, knowing no better way, espoused Communism with evangelical zeal. Later, when in critical danger, he was to repeat the words of Lenin and Stalin as most people would repeat prayers. What one system had not done for him, the promise of another kind of system, tailored to fit softly over his bruises, was able to do.

Failure of the system to meet Angelo Herndon's social, economic and human needs appears to have pushed him into the arms of Communism. The subsequent alleged failure of this system to deal with Angelo Herndon, the Communist, in a moderate and rational way, gave Communism a new weapon.

Radicals are armed and inflated beyond their inherent importance when authorities lay themselves open to the charge of trying them on the extraneous issue of what their politics may be. It is the suspicion that this was done, which has made the names of Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti, and now Herndon, the source of so much agitation. Angelo Herndon's discordant message would never have been voiced in all likelihood if society had not presented him with the weapon of martyrdom. R. M. B.

Forcing Him to Retreat

Lupe Celebrates Texas' Independence

ONE morning I heard a loud talking and went to the study window to investigate. Lupe, my little Mexican maid, and Rudolpho, the parrot next door, were engaged in wordy altercation. Lupe had ensconced herself in the lawn swing and was busily picking out pecan meats. Rudolpho, balancing himself upon the back of the glider, was squawking vociferously for tidbits. "Polly wants a cracker NOW!" demanded the bird, his colors flashing in the sun.

"I am theenk about independence NOW," screeched Lupe. "I have no time for greedy one who wants my Señora's pecans." With that she handed Rudolpho an uncracked pecan and he walked off with an air of offended dignity.

"Lupe," I called, "why are you picking out the nut meats?"

"For the top," she answered.

"What top?" I asked.

"Señora," she began, tossing her long black plaits which had fallen over her shoulders, "thees pecan peecking are like House what Jack Built in Mother Gooses: pecans for top, top for cake, cake for dessert, dessert for dinner, dinner for guests—"

"What have you up your sleeve now?" I asked.

"Fine young arm for beat up cake," replied Lupe laughing. "For Independence Day." Then seeing my astonishment, she added, "For shame, Señora. You forget that March second is Independence Day for Texas, with beeg red letter and holiday from school."

* * *

Before I could answer, she continued: "All day I theenk about independence. She are very queer theeng. These Texans under General Sam Houston fight onteel they get her away from Mexico, then they keep her for nine years with Lone Star Flag flying in breeze onteel she are very hot potato, then they ask United States to take her because thees independence are very expensive theeng and take much work to keep her going fine. Now the Stars and Stripes Forever wave over Texas and Uncle Sam march up and down border for keeps peace. Why, then, we have holiday?"

"Lupe," I replied, "Texas did not go to war to gain independence from Mexico, but to get justice. She found that no justice could be gotten, for Mexico did not understand Texas, so independence was declared and won. Do you not think that we should remember the brave men who freed us from a country who did not understand what Texas needed for growth, who got everything in shape, and then were humble enough to ask another country who did understand its needs to annex it?"

"Señora," she beamed, "now I understand thees kind of independence what ees brave enough for fight for rights, but are willing for wiser one to lead and maybe get all glory. Thees is kind of independence for beeg celebrating? Yis?"

"You may have a cake, Lupe," I answered, "but do not plan anything special, because a writer is coming to spend the evening with me, and we shall want to talk business."

* * *

"Señora," she said, "a woman have already telephone and I say, just like secretaries with polite words of business, 'I will look in my Señora's red engagements book.' Then I tell her, 'No; my Señora very busy that night, for book say on page sixty-one, March second, evening, M. B. H.—writer—Gen. Houston's granddaughter.' Then, Señora, she laugh like seelver bells sliding down red velvet stair and say she are General Houston's granddaughter and that she know the other two peoples and will breeng them when she come. So of course I say thees time, like fine butler with nose in air, 'Dinner, she are at seven.' Then she say that she was not to come until eight, and I say, 'My Señora always entertain General Houston's daughters, granddaughters and great-granddaughters with beeg dinners on account of eemportance of battles in Sixth Grade Heestory,' and she say she would not miss it for the world. So now I peek out pecans in plenty time and hope for the best."

"Lupe," I answered, "I have long learned that independence is a very precious thing, something to be cherished and maintained often at great cost, but I have also learned that it is most precious when yielding to circumstances which may seem to curtail its rights, but which actually enhance its value by the recognition of co-operation between people—or between nations."

"Señora," she replied, "I do not understand all these beeg fine words, but I like twinkle in your eye which say plain as anytheeng, 'Lupe, perhaps beside pecan cake and pink ice cream we should also have pink mints to match when eemportant peoples out of Texas Heestory book come.'" H. H. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Progressive Mexico

By Frank L. Perrin

YEARS ago, before the great expanses of my own country had been revealed to me by somewhat close contact and acquaintance, in traveling from the middle western sections to the Pacific coast, the conviction was quite strong that when Denver was reached my destination was just ahead. On the return journey it seemed, on arriving at Denver, that we were almost at home. So on this revealing tour into the heart of Old Mexico, the impression upon stopping over for a day at Monterrey was that the great capital city, sitting on a broad mesa to the south, was almost within reach. I expect, upon our return trip a few days hence, to feel myself almost at home when Monterrey is again reached.

Between these two cities, both distinctly modern while remaining distinctly Mexican—or Spanish—lie more than six hundred miles of mountain ranges, prairies and hills. Through these runs, of course, the recently built Inter-American Highway, as fine a piece of road, and as safe a road for a sane and cautious driver, as can be found anywhere. Its markings are plain and frequent. Its sometimes precipitous curves are protected by strong steel barriers or plainly indicated by white posts or stones. I am waywise considering that my point of vantage is elsewhere than behind the steering wheel, and do not speak without some knowledge of the hazards and comforts of touring. And this, if by chance testimony might be required, would be my contribution: There cannot be found, at least on the Western Continent, such magnificent scenery as conveniently available by train or touring car as is found on the road between Valles, three hundred miles north of Mexico City and a point a hundred miles north. Adjectives will not be attempted, because none that I might choose would do justice.

* * *

Mexico is extending, as is quite apparent, a cordial invitation to the people everywhere to come and see what enterprise, ingenuity and high engineering skill have combined to offer. It is more than merely a commercial venture. Mexico hopes, of course, to realize upon the tremendous investment already made. The welcome is sincere and cordial. I, for one, am glad of the opportunity to know the Mexican people better than before.

Here in the capital, where already there are many fine and commodious hotels, modern in every respect, new hotels are being built and the "welcome tourists" sign is beginning to be displayed. But there is real concern, nevertheless, over the guest problem. Those in the north who contemplate a visit during the spring or early summer would do well to arrange in advance, through a reputable tourist agency, or by communicating with hotels or the Chamber of Commerce here.

Our third and final day of actual travel between San Antonio, Texas, and Mexico City, took us through sections, miles and miles in extent, populated by native Indian villagers and farmers. These farms, by the way, are unique and picturesque. How those who till them reach them is still a mystery. My traveling companion and host, who was a pioneer in laying out and locating the highway, and who has traveled over it many times since 1928, asked if I had ever heard of a farmer falling off his farm. I had not, but now believe that it actually might happen.

We met a family group, parents and children, driving two pigs along the edge of the highway. They were miles from any village. Evidently they were on the way to market, all on a market day. But, I said, the distance is too great. I was informed that distances mean nothing to these people. But I imagine it must mean something to two little pigs.

* * *

Today, I visited, under the sponsorship of a courteous guide, a picturesque and historic spot some miles west of the city, called, for some reason or another, the Desert of the Lions. But there is no desert there or near by, and there are no lions. Now it is a government park, beautiful in its landscaping and surroundings. Historically it is interesting, for there, in the old garden, stands a monastery gray and moldy with age, built in some century before the Conquest. Tradition and fact combine to write a sordid history of its rise and eventual fall. The roof no longer protects the vast rambling structure from the rains and sun. But there remains, almost intact, the torture chamber in which recalcitrant novices paid the slow but inevitable penalty for their faithlessness. I was grateful, as I looked, that we of this newer age are conscious of a better and, we trust, a more enlightened understanding.

The Wide Horizon

Tariffs—Competitive or Protective?

By H. B. Elliston

[Excerpts From an Address Given Before the Young Women's Republican Club, New York]

THE argument in favor of a protective tariff was first heard by those who wished to naturalize new industries. It is at bottom the infant industry argument. As such the classical rationale is to be found in Alexander Hamilton's Report on Manufactures. Now freer traders have always admitted the validity of this infant industry argument. In fact, they have propounded it. The trouble is (and this, I am sure, would have appalled Alexander Hamilton) that the experiment of the infant industry tariff is seldom brought to a conclusion. The infant grows into a giant. The tariff remains. Why? Because, as Alexander Hamilton said, the tariff is a bounty, and the bounty recipient makes sure—in the way that you know—that it is continued.

To do so, of course, he cannot use the infant industry argument any more. The protectiveness has to be of something else. Not, of course, of the profits of a manufacturer unable to compete with others abroad. That would never do. No, the protectiveness is of the American living standard, the American wage level. So do slogans pass for thought. I heard a high protectionist repeat this argument at the depth of the depression when the wages that fell so low were those in the highly protected steel and textile industries.

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For what do we instance as an example of the American worker's standard? Not a protected industry. The unprotected automobile wage. And why is the automobile wage in the United States the highest in real income in the world? There is no protective tariff. The automobile wage is the highest in the world because other conditions are more favorable: because the labor—working under more favorable conditions of production, such as closeness to raw materials, labor skill, expert research, a mass consumption market in this great free-trade area of America which makes mass production possible—because the labor under such conditions is more productive; that is, it can produce cheaper per unit of output. That *is* the secret.

Now you will notice that the argument for neo-protective tariffs is always applied to a specific industry. Mr. Hoover observed sadly after his retirement: "The tariff is a local concern." Of all things it should be a national concern, to be weighed in the balance, not of protecting particular wages, but of increasing the national income.

In the Hawley-Smoot tariff discussions, the protection of the American standard of living was not used in the arguments inside the committee rooms. There you found the argument of protection for producer groups. Argument went forth in defense of protection of any high-cost producer that had a Grundy or a lobbyist to press his plea. For instance, one found the argument seriously proffered that the apple producer should be protected by putting a tariff on incoming bananas. There you have a vivid illustration of what is meant by latter-day protection: a diminution in standards of living. I am reminded of the classic illustration in the textbooks—the one given by Frederic Bastiat. It was a reductio ad absurdum: Bastiat presented his famous Petition of the Candlemakers, who requested Parliament to protect them against the destructive competition of the sun.

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A competitive tariff is the latest rationale for a protective tariff. If strictly applied, as I have said, it would end all international trade, which is the resultant of competition, based on differences in costs. And how can the tariff makers figure out the differences in costs in order to equalize them? The job of finding out foreign costs is a herculean job. At best the cost studies on which latter-day tariffs have been imposed in deference to this new tariff principle have been intelligent guesses.

It is a job even to find out average cost of production at home. This was the task, you remember, which was undertaken by the NRA before it assented to prices as fixed in NRA codes. "On what cost basis do you arrive at the fixed prices?" I once asked the economist of the NRA. He opened a drawer in his desk. "Here," he said, "are a few of the cost sheets. I haven't even looked at them." "I suppose the costs were invented to fit or justify the prices," he added, wryly.

Trade is exchange. And the wider the exchange, as the history of this great free trade zone of America shows, the greater the prosperity, which is merely the use of abundant and innumerable products and services. Latter-day tariffs impede these exchanges. Therefore they cripple our living standards.

Just as there is a straight line from the protective to the competitive tariff, so there is a straight line from the competitive tariff to the regulation of competition at home, in such bills as the Patman act and a round dozen others now in the works. Their father is the protective and the competitive tariff, which distorted the exchange at home between the protected factory and the unprotected farm, and when the crisis came, made governments go in for more regulation instead of release. Our liberties are tied up with the tariff problem—which is one reason that the Republicans are re-examining it.